INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
18

VOL. XVIII NO. 133— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

THIRD RAID ON BOMBAY CONGRESS HOUSE.

"WAR COUNCIL" MEMBERS ARRESTED.

Public Meeting Reaffirms Determination To Carry On Struggle.

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED

FRIDAY 2 P.M.

Nearly 600 policemen together with mounted police and officers raided the Congress House at 2 p.m. on Friday.

RAID ANTICIPATED.

The Congress House of Bombay was "honoured" by the police on Friday when for the third time it was raided and some members of the "War Council" were arrested. At about noon a large number of police constables collected at the Lamington Road Police Station. A raid on the Congress House was anticipated and the members of the War Council kept themselves in readiness for the eventuality. At 1-45 p.m. an alarm was raised by the Congress volunteers by continued whistles intimating the "War Council" of the arrival of the police force.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

This was followed by the ringing of the gong in the Congress compound and all the residents of the surrounding buildings came out to see the Congress House being surrounded by the police. The Girgaon Back Road from the Lamington Road Corner near Y.M.C.A. Building to Queen Mary High School and from Kenewav House to the Grant Road Wicket Gate were suspended for traffic and no one was allowed to go that way till the police force withdrew.

SIX ARRESTS.

At 2 p.m. Khan Bahadur Cowasji Petigara, Mr. Cognal, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Guider, Inspector Lyons, Inspector Mohanji Desai and Sub-Inspector Kothare searched the Jinnah Hall and removed a Cyclostyle Press. They then came to the Congress House and those of the "War Councillors" who were present went to the Council Hall, where they hold meetings and occupied chairs awaiting the officers of "law."

Khan Bahadur Petigara accompanied by his officers went to the Council Hall and enquired for the six persons to be arrested. They presented themselves immediately. Khan Bahadur Petigara said they were under arrest.

The arrested persons are: Shriyuts Jinabhai Joshi, Manibhai Desai, Nanji Premji, Ramdas Pratap G. Vishwanath and G. Sharma.

WHY WARRANT?

Mr. Joshi asked for the warrant of arrest, to which Khan Bahadur Petigara said: "You practice civil disobedience. Why do you ask for the warrant?"

Mr. Joshi replied: "Even Mahatma Gandhi had asked for warrant." Khan Bahadur Petigara said if they wanted to see warrants he would show them. He had not the least objection.

The Congress House was then searched and Congress Bulletins and other papers were seized and taken away.

It is understood there are four more warrants for the arrest of Shriyuts Mukund Malaviya, I. S. Patel, S. K. Pupala, and Hamid Ahmed.

They would be executed in the course of the day. Mrs. Perin Captain who is also a member of the "War Council" was not arrested. Likewise Mr. N. R. Manjrekar, Secretary of the War Council was not apprehended.

BULLETIN THE CAUSE.

The arrests were made under Section 188, Criminal Procedure Code for publishing the Congress Bulletin in defiance of the prohibition order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The previous raid was also in connection with a similar offence.

While the search was going on Inspector Lyons snatched away some books from a lady standing near the Rashtriya Stri Sabha Office. He took it to Mr. Pettigara with a view to confiscate them. When the "panchnama" on the books was being made, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta and Miss Natarajan went up to the officers and demanded back the books, saying that they belonged to the Rashtriya Stri Sabha and had nothing to do with the Congress. The officers were satisfied and returned the books.

NEW PRESIDENT.

When the arrested leaders were taken to the police van, the volunteers outside greeted them with cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." They were garlanded with handspun khadi and embraced by those present. Mr. Jinabai Joshi while leaving exhorted the remaining Congressmen to "Carry on."

Mrs. Munshi was also present at the Congress House to bid farewell to the members of the War Council.

The police before leaving took away a handful of copies of the Congress Bulletin dated the 22nd May, 31st May, 2nd and 3rd June.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi has nominated Mr. V. V. Kapadia as President, Mrs. Munshi as Vice-President and Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar as Secretary in the place of Mr. M. Desai.

—:o:—

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

"Any number of raids on the Congress House or arrests of leaders should not deter the people from their resolve to carry out the Congress programme. Instead they should be an impetus to carry over the work more vigorously," was the gist of several speeches delivered at a meeting held on Friday evening at the Esplanade to congratulate the Congress leaders arrested on Friday, at the time of the third raid by the Bombay police on the Congress House.

Despite a short notice of a few hours only thousands of people including a large number of women attended the meetings. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided.

MRS. MUNSHI CONGRATULATES LEADERS.

Mrs. Munshi congratulated the leaders arrested that afternoon. She said that those who were arrested were more happy. These arrests had enhanced the responsibilities of those who were still out. The Government had entered upon

(Continued on page 9.)

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The Congress Working Committee which is sitting at Anand Bhawan under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru has not yet concluded its deliberations.

It is understood that representations of Delhi merchants and newspapers were reported to the Committee which was not inclined to endorse the settlements arrived at by some organisations. Members are also said to have felt the difficulty about the boycott of newspapers. No definite decisions have yet been arrived at.—A. P.

BACK FROM PRISON.

Mr. Sadik, Editor of the "Be Gaadi Mouj," who was convicted under Salt Act was released on Friday morning.

DISAFFECTION AMONG POLICE

—:o:—

New Act For Prevention

ACT BROUGHT INTO OPERATION.

A notification of the Government of Bombay published in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette brings into force in this Presidency with effect from 5th June the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922. The Act provides penalties for spreading disaffection among the Police Whoever intentionally causes or attempts to cause, or does any act which he knows is likely to cause disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India amongst the members of a police-force, or induces or attempts to induce, or does any act which he knows is likely to induce, any member of a police-force to withhold his services or to commit a breach of discipline will be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Offences under the Act are triable only with the sanction of the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police as the case may be. Only Presidency Magistrate or Magistrates of the First Class can try such offences.

—:o:—

BORSAD TO LAUNCH NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

20,000 Peasants' Resolve.

BORSAD, June 3.

The following message addressed to the Free Press was not transmitted as it was found to be objectionable:—

"A conference of peasants of Borsad Taluka was held at Sunav under the presidentship of Mr. Dadubhai Desai. No tax resolution was unanimously adopted.

To make this resolution successful, all Government servants particularly Talatis were asked to resign. Those who did not respond to this call were to be socially boycotted. Boycott of foreign cloth and all British goods and the campaign of liquor shop picketing is to be vigorously started to defy the new Ordinance. Nearly 200,000 people attended."—Free Press.

FINAL "RAID" AT DHARASANA.

—:o:—

167 Volunteers To Participate.

900 CASUALTIES SO FAR.

DHARASANA, June 6.

The final raid on Dharasana Salt Depots was made this morning when 167 volunteers from Kaira, Panch Mahals, Travancore Karnatak Karachi and other places were sent out from Untadi Camp. When they had entered the prohibited area and proceeded some distance, their progress was checked by police. After standing on the spot for some time, they all squatted. The police then ordered them to disperse. A few volunteers retreated while Mr. Dinkar Mehta a member of the "war" council who was among the volunteers tried to proceed further. He was knocked down with a lathi blow and soon a general lathi charge was made. Some more volunteers began to withdraw while those who were still squatting were charged again and bodily removed. Those who were injured were brought on stretchers to Untadi camp hospital. The whole affair was over in fifteen minutes.

Two volunteers from Viramgam who persisted in offering Satyagraha at the salt depot were arrested this morning by the police under section 145 I.P.C., (forming unlawful assembly.)

The total number of volunteers who have hitherto taken part in Dharasana salt Satyagraha is 2500 of whom 229 have been sent to jail and about 900 have been treated in Satyagraha hospital for injuries.—A. P.

50 DHARASANA "RAIDERS" ARRESTED.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Jalgaon, wires:—

About fifty volunteers going to Dharasana by Nagpur Express from C. P. and Berar were arrested at Bhusaval this morning.

NAGPUR VOLUNTEERS FOR DHARASANA.

NAGPUR, June 5.

A batch of Eighteen volunteers headed by Mr. Sahasrabudhe, member of "War Council", was sent last night by the C. P. Marathi "War Council" for participating in the salt rad at Dharasana.

At a largely attended meeting the volunteers were garlanded and the meeting forming itself into a procession followed them to the railway station where they gave the volunteers a hearty send-off.—A. P.

FOR DHARASANA: KARNATAK SENDS 65 VOLUNTEERS.

DHARWAR, June 6.

It is learnt that 65 Satyagrahi volunteers from Karnatak have already reached Dharasana for taking part in the salt raids. Their departure was kept secret owing to possible Government interference on the way.—Free Press.

LATHI FOR PICKETERS.

—:o:—

New Ordinance In Action.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Liquor shop picketing was inaugurated in Calcutta by the Congress. Lady volunteers who were detained by the Police for picketing in Burrabazar were subsequently let off.

About 20 Congress volunteers and 40 lady volunteers started picketing from 8 a.m. and continued till 8 p.m. in Cross Street. Large crowds collected and the Police made a cordon and volunteers who picketed were charged. Lady volunteers, however, were not interfered with. Many shops were closed.—Free Press.

PUNJAB'S DICTATOR.

Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveesnar, President Punjab "War Council" who was arrested under Sec. 124-A I.P.C.

Benn On "Bandobust In India."

—:o:—

Sufficient Forces To Preserve Internal And External Peace.

LONDON, June 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn replying to a question said the resources of the Indian Government for preservation of internal and external peace were sufficient.—Reuter.

—:o:—

DOES "SIMLA" SPEAK THE TRUTH?

Question In House Of Commons

LONDON, June 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn informed Mr. Freeman that at present he was not in a position to make any announcement on the subject of names and method of selection of members to the Round Table Conference.

Viscount Wolmer asked Mr. Benn whether the Government accepted the responsibility, for the statements of fact contained in the Government of India's communiques.

Mr. Benn replied: I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of any of communiques from the Government of India which had been furnished to the House.—Reuter.

ORDINANCES CAUSE DISCONTENT

Indian Association's Condemnation.

The Indian Association has addressed the Governor on the Dacca disturbances urging adequate protective measures and suggesting a committee of enquiry with a High Court Judge as a member.

The Indian Association has passed a resolution disapproving the last two Ordinances as likely to cause needless irritation and discontent and urging the removal of the root cause of discontent.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

MAULANA AHMED SAEED ASSAULTED

—:o:—

A dastardly assault was made on Maulana Ahmed Saeed late last night at the junction of Parel Road and Bellasis Road. The Maulana was returning to Dr. M. H. Gour's house after delivering his sermon at Halai Moholla when his car was stopped by another car trying to cross it. The occupants of the car when it drew near Maulana's car assaulted him with lathis. The Maulana received injuries. The assailants followed him to Dr. Gour's house, but as he had already gone up they assaulted Dr. Gour's servant and went away.

"INDIGNITIES" AT PESHAWAR.

—[:o:]—

Associated Pressman's Evidence Before Patel Committee.

SUPPRESSION OF INDEPENDENT NEWS.

Official Version Supplied To "C. And M. Gazette."

RAWALPINDI, June 3.

"Barbarities and indignities heaped on the people of Peshawar are in my opinion even greater than the tortures of Nero, and the present administration ought to be radically changed to make the reoccurrence of those tragic events impossible," said Pandit Amirchand Bambwal, a prominent public man of the Frontier Province, in the course of his written statements before the Patel Inquiry Committee, which resumed its work this afternoon, before a gathering of the citizens of Rawalpindi. Alluding to the events of 23rd April, the witness submitted that the information about the arrests of Lala Parakhan and others, was brought to his at night while he was sleeping. Next morning while he was in court the witness learnt that firing was going on in the town which was observing complete hartal that day. The witness arrived at the spot at 11 where he noticed both a large crowd and a strong military force.

VOLUNTEERS BAYONETTED.

People were quiet unarmed and were most peaceful, and non-violent. The witness saw the Sevasamiti volunteers carrying three dead bodies. After a while several officials including Mr. Cobb, Mr. Focus and others with a large crowd had already collected. The witness also stationed himself in the corridor (verandah). Mr. Cobb ordered the witness to take down the national flag from the Congress office, to which the witness replied that he was there only as a Press reporter and had nothing to do with the Congress organisation. Thereupon a Colonel dealt two fist blows to the witness who fell aside. Subsequently Mr. Focus ordered the soldiers to watch the witness. After taking down the flags from the Congress office, the police arrested all the persons found in the office. Several of the arrested included certain volunteers of Sewasamiti, and some relatives of the deceased who had come to pick up their dead bodies. The witness was taken along with others to the City Police Station, where subsequently they were set free. The military and police were both withdrawn from the town on 24th and 25th April, but the military suddenly surrounded the town on 4th May. The witness on the same day saw some British soldiers charging four Congress volunteers with bayonets as a result of which they began to bleed. The witness later went to the City Telegraph Office to send a press message where a British soldier pushed him aside saying "Go you Whadkawala."

Referring to the firing on 31st May, the witness could only tell the Committee, that he went to the mosque, where the wounded persons were being kept, on the receipt of the information that Hakim Abdul Jalil Kadwi and others were wounded as a result of firing at a funeral procession.

C. AND M. GAZETTE CORRESPONDENT SENT FOR.

The witness stated that the officials of Peshawar were very particular not to allow any publicity to the actual happenings of Peshawar to reach outside. With this view certain official sent for the "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent, and succeeded in broadcasting quite an inaccurate and one sided version about the incident to the outer world. The witness as a correspondent of the Associated Press wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, seeking permission to report the proceedngs of the cases against political workers going on in the fort, to which permission was refused after waiting for eleven days.

MESSAGES WITHHELD OR MUTILATED.

In reply to the questions of Chairman, the witness stated that he used to take a leading part in the Congress movement in the Frontier, and had retired from active public life since two years. The witness further informed the Committee that he worked as an Associated Press correspondent for about a year and half, upto 15th, May 1930, which job he gave up due to ill health. In reply to further questions by the Chairman whether the witness could honestly and faithfully discharge his duties as a Congressman, inspite of his working for the Associated Press. The witness replied that there was no ban on the Associated Press correspondents becoming Congress members. The witness admitted that the people suspected Associated Press correspondent as a pro-Government man, thinking the agency to be a semi-official one. Questioned as regards the messages sent by the witness regardidg the happenings of 23rd April, and subsequent days, the witness deposed that several of his messages were either withheld or mutilated.

PHOTOS AS PROOFS.

Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadwi's statement recorded yesterday was re-examined to-day by the Committee. Certain photographs were shown to him regarding which he gave the Committee a detailed statement as to the time and place and occasion of each photograph. On 25th May, when the witness went to Pakhta Pull, he came to knew that a person had been killed there, and the witness saw stains of blood at three or four places near the spot.

SITTINGS TO BE CONCLUDED.

Dr. Dinanath Kohali, M.B., B.S., in charge Dayanand Medical Mission Hospital, Rawalpindi was then examined by the Committee. The witness stated that he along with Doctor Jaggat Ram Sahay and Captain Sindra, examined Ramchand, who was wounded on 23rd April, and whose statement was recorded by the Committee yesterday. The witness stated that he had submitted a joint report of the injuries sustained by the patient examined by them. In the opinion of the witness the patient examined by him was disabled for ever, his legs having been paralysed. In reply to the question by Dewan Bahadur Daulatrai the witness stated that Ramchand was quite unfit to resume his duties as a motor driver any more. It is expected that the Committee will conclude its sittings to-morrow, having so far examined about 70 witnesses.—F. P.

THE OAKS.

LONDON June 6.

At Epsom, the Oaks (Distance one and half miles) resulted as follows:—

ROSE OF ENGLAND	1
WEDDING FAVOUR	2
MIC MAC	3

IS PANDIT MALAVIYA ARRESTED?

A Letter From Attock Jail.

There is a strong rumour current that Pundit Malaviya has been arrested and is lodged in Attock Jail. The rumour lacks confirmation but a friend has received a letter from Mr. Govind Malaviya son of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya from Attock Jail in the course of which he says:

"I have got in and that too with Babuji (Pundit Madan Mohan) and them with Suresh (brother of Raja of Kalakankar) near me"

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M W8

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M 856

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Trade Announcement.

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S. G. BADRY, Esq.,
Branch Manager,
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Hubli (Dt. Dharwar).
Hubli, 1st June, 1930. 885

THE J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME—BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the studentships available for the current year for advanced study in England and elsewhere out of India will be received not later than the 31st July, 1930, by the Honorary Secretary, The J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Applications should be sent in on a special form, which will be sent on request, and must be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of certificates as to character and physical fitness (including eyesight) which will not be returned, and a photograph of passport size. Only the applications of students who have graduated in the FIRST CLASS will be considered. The Honorary Secretary regrets that he cannot answer queries from candidates who do not possess the above qualifications.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1930. 860

NOTICE.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO. LD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Policy No. 003128 on the life of Shah Kachrabhai Hathi Sing, St. Bareja, Ahmedabad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

THE EASTERN AGENCY CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.
10, Canning Street,
Calcutta, the 5 June, 1930. 884

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929
2. To confirm appointment of new Directors.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 31st day of May 1930, to Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1930. 816

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1.

CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College—the only Government institution in this Presidency preparing candidates for the said examination from 21st June, 1930. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course or study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
874

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, duly convened, and held at Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 31st day of May, 1930, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were duly passed:

"Resolved that the Bank cannot, by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Bank be wound up voluntarily."

"Resolved that Messrs. P. B. Goradia and N. J. Shah be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

BOMBAY, dated this 4th day of June, 1930.

P. B. GORADIA,
Chairman.
878

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank are required on or before the 30th of June, 1930 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of the attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank and if so required by the Liquidators to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

P. B. GORADIA,
N. J. SHAH,
Liquidators.
Mahendra Mansions,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
877

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Bank will be held at Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th June, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

P. B. GORADIA,
N. J. SHAH,
Liquidators.
876

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1930 at 12 Noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16 Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay to consider whether minimum prices of cotton be fixed in view of it being exceptionally lower than parity and to resolve thereupon.

By order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 6th June, 1930. 882

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m., as soon as the business of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting is over, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) Articles 103 and 104 be cancelled.
(b) The following be substituted for Article 103:—
103. During such time as the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company, one member of that Firm shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company. The right conferred by this Article and Articles 103-A and 104 shall not be determined by any change in the name or style or in the constitution of the said Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. and their successors in business.
(c) The following Article shall be inserted after Article 103:—
103-A. During such time as MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company the Firm shall have the right to appoint and from time to time remove and reappoint a person being a Director (whether the ex-officio Director or a Special Director or the Debenture Director) to be the Chairman of Directors.
(d) The following be substituted for Article 104:—
104. During such time as the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company that Firm shall also have the right to appoint and from time to time to remove and reappoint another person whether a member of the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm or not as a Director. The Director appointed under this Article is herein referred to as the "Special Director" and the term "Special Director" means the Director for the time being in office under this Article.

Should this resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purposes of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Bombay Uganda Company, Limited.
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
817

NOTICE

WANTED—A registered L. C. P. S. to fill up a vacancy in the Hubli Municipal service. A lady will be preferred. Knowledge of Kanarese is essential Apply with copies of testimonials, stating caste and age to the Chairman Dispensary Committee, Hubli Municipality, Hubli before the end of June 1930.

S. P. CAONKAR.
Ag. Chief Officer
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 1st June, 1930. 881

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be CLOSED from 17th day of June to 30th day of June, 1930, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 5th June 1930. 870

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED — An ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Scale of pay Rs. 550-1,250 plus sterling overseas pay if admissible. Initial salary will depend upon the qualifications, age and experience &c., of the applicant selected. The Post is at present attached to the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Ajmer. The applicant should have a full knowledge of the various tests applied to steel and the working of the Tropenas steel making plant (Convertors Cupolas and Crucible furnaces). He should be able to carry out chemical analysis in connection with iron and brass foundries. In addition to metallurgical knowledge he should have experience in analysis of all types of materials as he will be required by the Stores and other Departments to express an opinion regarding such articles as oils (linseed and lubricating); materials such as chalk, soda; clay; chemicals imported from America and Japan; Acids, such as Sulphuric for Electrical purposes; Disinfecting fluids; Paints and Varnishes. He will also be required to carry out tests of water for mechanical and drinking purposes and to supervise the work of water softeners throughout the whole system. He may be called upon occasionally to carry out investigation or experiments such as briquetting saw dust with a view to obtain cheap fuel.

Applications should be addressed to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 5th June, 1930. 879

FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

The FERGUSSON COLLEGE, OPENS for the new academic year on SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1930. The College Office will remain open between 11-30 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. for admission of students from Monday, the 9th June 1930.

Students who take Science for the B.A. Examination and those that wish join I.Sc. and B.Sc. Classes will have to pay their laboratory fees for both the terms in advance at the time of admission.

Applications for rooms in the College Hostels should be made on printed forms DIRECT TO THE RECTOR as soon as the results of several examinations are out. Students must fill in all the necessary details in the application form. In assigning rooms, only such applications as are properly filled, will be taken into consideration

Residential accommodation for about 120 students belonging to communities backward in education is available. Students should therefore particularly state in their applications if they belong to such communities.

A hospital with provision for four beds has been built and will be opened this year.

Accommodation for about 32 lady students is available in the Lady-Students' Hostel.

Fresh students will have to purchase Student's Book which contains all the information about the College and admission forms etc., and which can be had at the College Office for seven annas (including postage).

Information regarding rates of fees etc., for under-graduate and post-graduate students can be had in a pamphlet containing abstract of information and in the Student's Book.

G. S. MAHAJANI.
Offg. Principal.
Fergusson College, Poona,
Poona, 27th May, 1930. 850

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD. LIMITED.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on 5th May, 1930, was adjourned on that day to 16th June, 1930 and the adjourned Meeting will accordingly be held on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th June, 1930. 887

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILING to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
31st	Macedonia	11,20
June		
7th	Mantua*	10,6
14th	Comorin	16,3
21st	Maloja x	20,3
28th	Razmak	10,8
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,60
12th	Malwa	11,00
19th	Naldera x	16,08
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a fourth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £85 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

The above rates begin with the first Sailing in June.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regraded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th May do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930.		
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Domala	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
June		
6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
25	Kidderpore*	Straits, China and Japan.
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
9	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June		
6 h	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.
11th	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June|August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying Tonic

A Perfect and Pleasing

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Yamagata Maru ..	3807	22 May	7 June
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 May	13 June
KamoMaru * Calcutta	8000	....	@25June
Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	12 June	30 June
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	0500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	12000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	12000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	12000	26 June	2 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

MAHATMA GANDHI,

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teaching with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".

With Appreciations By:
The Rt. Hon. SASTRI, Mr. and Mrs. POLAK, Mr. C. F. ANDREWS Bishop WHITEHEAD, Prof. GILBERT MURRAY, ROMAIN ROLAND, Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Rev

Dr. J. H. HOLMES

Price Rupee ONE.

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Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review".

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers MADRAS

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22921.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mangvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 24th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

S. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p. a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1). 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, stress—Piles Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., an application Instantly relieves pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even perated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-8 Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer. Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,73,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
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CONFUCIUS, GREATER THAN PLATO.

—:o:—

American Philosopher's View.

"Confucius in my opinion is the greatest philosopher the world has ever produced. He sheds a noble and deepening influence over all," declared Will Durant, the noted American philosopher in an interview with a representative of "The Japan Times". Mr. Durant, who is author of the book "The Story of Philosophy" and who is contemplating to write a four volume set on "The History of Civilization" came to Tokyo from Yokohama. He is a passenger on the world tourist ship, Franconia.

There is so, little nonsense in Confucius," said Mr. Durant with a smile as he sat cozily in a wicker chair, facing the reporter. It was the American philosopher's opinion that Confucius stood over both Plato or Kant as a seer. "I wish I knew him word by word," he added, brushing his broad forehead and slightly graying rair.

The subject turned to what he thought of Jesus Christ as a philosopher. Mr. Durant smiled and said: "My opinion of Christ would make trouble for you and everybody, but I must say he was a very very great man."

Asked whether the existence of God was not one of the great questions which philosophers have tried to answer heretofore, Mr. Durant said that it was so until "about sixty years ago."

"Until that time most of the great philosophers were unanimous in believing in the existence of God."

"Is the common opinion among philosophers different now?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"What is your reason?"

The visiting American philosopher turned his portulent body towards one of the windows through which a glimpse of Hibiya Park was visible.

"The reason is a biological one," he said at length. "Every weed out there," he asserted, pointing towards Hibiya Park, carrying on a terrific conflict either against its kind or against foreign elements to survive. It is the same with peoples. There is so much suffering over the bare necessity of surviving and the study of biology in the last sixty years has shown so much incongruities of nature that many eminent philosophers now are non-believers in the existence of God."

He said that the first vlume on "The History of Civilization" would appear in the fall of 1931. It will be devoted to the Orient.

THE LATEST ORDINANCES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To supplement Latni Raj he Viceroy has issued two fresh Ordinances. The ordinances are so drastic and vague that even lawful pursuits are made punishable.

Under clause 4 of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, owners of buildings and premises cannot take legal actions for recovering possession of buildings rented, nor can a pleader file a suit on behalf of his client for the same purpose, without risking breach of the Ordinance.

Clause 3 runs: "For the purposes of this chapter a person is said to molest another person who interferes with any property owned or "used by him" or "deprives" him of or hinders him in the use thereof etc." It will be thus seen that to deprive anyone of the use of any property used by him is an offence punishable under the Ordinance.

And clause 4 runs as follows:—"Whoever molests or abets the molestation of any person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both." So a pleader or advocate who files a suit in a court of law will be held responsible for abetting the offence. It is also surprising that the amount of fine is not mentioned nor the nature of the imprisonment mentioned to be simple or rigorous. The Ordinance is highly defective from the point of legislation.

DEFECTIVE AND DRASTIC.

More defective and drastic is the definition of boycott. Cl. 7 runs as under: For the purposes of this chapter (a) A person is said to "boycott" another person who refuses to "deal or do business with or supply goods to or" to let a house or land to or such person." etc. Everyone is enjoined to do business, supply goods or let his house or land to a public servant even if he is unwilling to do so and even if he is inconvenienced or troubled or has to suffer in so doing. Any public servant can demand any house or building or an article at his sweet will for any price or none whatever. If the payment of a price were intended the word "sell" would have been used for "supply". The word "deal" and do business are too wide and anything and everything can be included in these words as it suits the public servant. The choice of payment and the amount to be paid, if any, for doing business or letting a house or land agricultural as well as non-agricultural, and supplying of good for any price rests with the public servant. The other party has no choice left to him.

Again not only a public servant but anyone in whom he may be "interested" has the same privilege, under the Ordinance as the public servant himself.

BLANK CHEQUE.

Such drastic measures can only have the effect of coercing the public, especially the village people, where his Majesty's servants are in the habit of perpetrating excesses without the aid of Ordinances. And with the help of the Magistracy what will be the enormity of the havoc wrought by overenthusiastic public servants under the cover of the new Ordinances. Such coercive measures should never have existed in the worst days of Czarshahi.

The Viceroy is said to be a kind-hearted gentleman and a friend of India and these are the specimen of his kindness and friendly acts. The Viceroy has failed to realize the spirit of non-violence and has miscalculated the enormity of the public feelings for the movement. Are not the Ordinances an open invitation to join the popular movement for those who have not already done so? Does the Viceroy think that the Ordinances will bring about peace and order by such measures? Has the Viceroy considered that such measures only aggravate the hardships of the public and wound their feelings? What will the Viceroy do if the Ordinances are observed more in their breach and jails filled up by huge numbers, as originally intended by Mahatma Gandhi? Has the Viceroy considered al this?—Yours, etc.,

ANANTANAND I. PANDIT.

Surat, Nagar Falia.
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SHIRODA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to contradict a statement made in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 20th instant.

When I came across the statement, I was very much surprised to mark all the absurd things, stated therein, and at the same time, was quite convinced of the ignorance of the correspondent of the "Times of India," about the happenings at Shiroda. The strange thing in the statement, is that, every thing in it, is completely false.

I assure the above correspondent that the Shiroda Satyagraha was not stopped owing to the scantiness of food, but the assaults of police towards the Satyagrahis, made the people inclined to violence so much that Mr. A. B. Pandit and others had to strain every nerve to pacify the people and to keep them non-violent and therefore they, unwillingly had to stop the Satyagraha. Moreover the abundance of the Satyagrahis' food, will be imagined from the fact that provisions of 600 Satyagrahis sufficient for nearly 10 days had to be sold at a cheaper rate, owing to the sudden end of the Satyagraha.

There was no epidemic of diarrhoea or cholera as is falsely stated by the correspondent. And lastly I challenge the correspondent to prove his statement, if he still does not thinh it wrong.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. KAMAT.

Shiroda, May 29.

HELP INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has not occured to any one yet to find a way out by which infringement of Government laws could be avoided, at the same time such measures may be adopted by which India's trade could prosper. Boycott of foreign cloths and picketing of liquor shops are fruitless attempts to that end. The former may succeed temporarily but the latter will never. May I suggest through courtesy of your columns a via media, which will save millions of money going outside India. We have our own insurance companies, perfectly indigenous, under influential Indian Directors. We have also amongst us thriving and prospering European and American insurance companies. The latter companies carry away from India by way of premium fabulous sums of money. It is in our hands to check this enormous flow of money outside India and transfer the same to our insurance companies. This procedure will be lawful and will not clash with Government interest. There will be no occasion for the Government to enforce sections out of the I. P. C. Our insurance industry shall prosper and which is at present in some cases struggling for existence through our own neglect and want of support.—Yours, etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

Poona,
3, Jubilee Road,
June 3.

SHIRODA SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The report in the "Times of India" regarding the Shiroda Satyagraha is not true.

We never felt scarcity of food up to now. On the contrary large quantities of food had to be auctioned out as the same are not required now.

There were a few cases of diarrhoea but they were due rather to over eating or bad water. The Satyagrahis had motor cars at back and call.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. PANDIT.
Member, Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal.

Shiroda, May 28.

ETHICS OF SPORTSMANSHIP

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The non-inclusion in the Test match of Dhuleep Jing, an Indian, the acknowledged brilliant bat of the season, has disgusted the minds of all clean sportsmen in India and it should disgust the minds of all real sportsmen in the world. If the Indians show their resentment by boycotting the European Team in the Quadrangular and the M. C. C. visit, the blame lies with the anti-Indian feeling on the part of the Englishmen rather than with Indians. The signatories of the requisition in the Hindu Gymkhana are to be congratulated for exposing this and it is to be hoped that the sportsmen of Parsi and Muslim communities will similarly show their resentment against this unsportsmatic conduct of Britisher.—Yours, etc.,

"CRICKET PITCH."

June 2.

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS.

"MUSLIMS OF GUJARAT"

—:o:—

Questions For A Khan Bahadur

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I will be thankful to you if you will allow me through the columns of your esteemed and popular paper to put a few questions to Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, O.B.E., President, Anjuman-e-Islam, etc., relevant to the letter that, as reported by the Director of Information in a Press-note issued on Friday last, he has written to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay requesting him:

".....on behalf of the Muslims of Gujarat.....to convey to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and, through him, to His Excellency the Viceroy, the grateful thanks of the Muslims of Gujarat for the generous statement issued by His Excellency, on the present situation, and the official announcement about the date of holding the Round Table Conference. This emphatic and unequivocal declaration must now go to assure the public mind, and I hope that the unthinking agitation... which is fraught with grave danger to the best interests of the country will cease.

"The Mahomedans of Gujarat in common with those of India have remained perfectly loyal to the British Government, and I beg to assure you of their always remaining so in spite of difficulties and obstacles that may be thrown in their way. I further beg to submit before Government their desire to be represented at the Round Table Conference and of thus being given an opportunity of taking part in deliberations about the future constitution of the country."

Khan Bahadur Kadri conveys in his letter that he writes "on behalf of the Muslims of Gujarat". Will he, therefore, enlighten the public through the columns of the 'Bombay Chronicle" or by any other medium as to whether he acquired any mandate to speak "on behalf of the Muslims" and to express "their desires"? If he did, will he mind saying, how and when?

Again the Viceregal statement is characterized as "generous, emphatic and unequivocal", which "must go to assure the public mind." Might not one reasonably ask Khan Bahadur if he will just put down in precise words the matters contained in the statement that earn it the epithets above referred to, epithets which, considering that Khan Bahadur Kadri only a couple of years ago was the District and Sessions Judge at Nadiad and is at present the Chief Judicial Officer of the Junagadh State, the learned writer must have applied very judiciously and with due deliberation? Will he also explain the term "unthinking agitation" that he has generously applied to the movement that "is at present carried on"?

The letter adds: "The Mahomedans.....have remained perfectly loyal." Well and good. One can take it as an extract from a Government communique or a quotation from Mr. Benn's or any other honourable gentleman's speech. But what did Khan Bahadur mean by adding immediately "I beg to assure you of their always remaining so in spite of difficulties and obstacles that may be thrown in their way"? Did he fear that the Government might most ungratefully suspect "perfectly loyal" Muslims—Khan Bahadur uses the more-widely used term Mahomedans in the second para of his letter—to side with disloyal Hindus or rather the persons carrying on "the unthinking agitation"? Hard luck for loyal Muslims and their more loyal leader Khan Bahadur Kadri!

Now about the final submission that "it is their desire to be represented at the Round Table Confrence" and that sort of stuff. It is there. I fear, and most of the readers will agree on this point, that the cat jumps out of the bag. Will not Khan Bahadur give out his secret as to how he ascertained the desires of the Muslims of Gujarat—a community that in its apathy to politics and wider issues can challenge competition with those of other provinces? By doing so, he will certainly be obliging those who want a backing very badly without knowing the means whereby to get it.

I could have asked many more questions, but that would be taking too much of your space and hence abuse of your generosity. I will, therefore, close my letter with a submission to Khan Bahadur Kadri that I have ventured to put the above questions as a Muslim of Gujarat, as one of those whose cause he has so graciously undertaken to champion and whose unexpressed desires he has tried to give a voice to. Will he come forward and give my questions what reply they deserve or will he leave me and the public to the perfectly justifiable conclusion that the letter was written not on a mandate from the Muslims of Gujarat and expressing their desires, but written merely in their name with a view to put up his case for consideration by Government or perhaps to suggest to the Government that if they wanted anyone to speak on behalf of the Muslims of Gujarat they had one at their hand in Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, O.B.E., etc.

Hoping this letter written with the best of motives will not infuriate Khan Bahadur Kadri.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM OF GUJARAT."

Ahmedabad, June 1.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Press-note of the Director of Information of Bombay, dated 30th May, contains a copy of a letter of K. B. M. I. Kadri conveying the grateful thanks of the "Muslims of Gujarat" for H. E. the Viceroy's generous statement on the present situation and the official announcement about the date of holding the Round Table Conference. At the outset, it must be stated that the letter is unwarranted and misleading because there is nothing to show that "the Muslims of Gujarat" ever authorized Mr. M. I. Kadri to address any such letter on their behalf. As President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, and Gujarat-Kathiawar Educational Society and Waqf Committee consisting of a handful of members, he can at the most represent the views of these bodies and that too by sending to Government a copy of the resolutions passed at their regular meetings.

The tone of the personal letter shows that no such resolution was passed. The Waqf Committee is in charge of the mosques, etc., of Ahmedabad and consists of five members, 2 of whom including Mr. Kadri are generally out of Ahmedabad and the third gone to Arabia. It has nothing to do with politics and has no influence over "the Muslims of Gujarat". While the other two are ordinary educational institutions. In the face of the Sardars and Inamdars of Gujarat, the landed aristocracy, mercantile magnates, leaders of various sects and the spiritual heads of the community, K. B. Mahbubmiya cannot pose as the representative of "the Muslims of Gujarat". A cursory perusal of the letter shows at once that the object of writing in behalf of "the Muslims of Gujarat" appears to be to create an impression upon Government and thereby to secure an invitation to the Round Table Conference. Of course, Government are too shrewd to be misled by such a letter. Even without this letter, Government have sufficient means to know the loyalty of the Muslims of Gujarat in common with those of India and no such individual letter is needed to make an exhibition of the loyalty of Mussalmans. Practical deeds are more to be valued than flattering letters. So far as the Round Table Conference is concerned, one may question the President of the Anjuman or the Waqf Committee what experience he has of politics and what actual part he has played and where?

If there be room and if Government care to select a representative of Mahomedans of Gujarat, they can surely find more capable persons.—Yours, etc.,

BONAFIDE.

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, J. Hormasji, is right when he draws attention to the mighty effort in dishonest journalism which is an outstanding feature of certain journals in India at present. I have seldom come across anything more despicable than this. The case of the two half-witted youths, who are alleged to have gone into an Iranee shop and refused to pay for what they had consumed, has been reported as an instance of what will happen under the "Gandhi Raj." The "Times of India," which gave great prominence to this in its columns, perhaps thinks all its readers are thoughtless imbeciles who simply swallow every nonsense it writes. Considering the magnitude of the Congress activities in the present political struggle, I think it will evoke the admiration of the world that under the gravest provocation the Congress has been able to maintain a real non-violent attitude. Can anyone imagine such a widespread movement, affecting millions of people on such a large area taking place in Europe without excesses? Yet such a miracle has been achieved in India. But the enemies of Indian nationalism are ready to magnify such incidents as Sholapur and petty quabbles here and there as "Serious Riots," etc.

On the other hand information of a very significant nature are suppressed. Your readers must have remarked that the Parsee procession the other day was not even mentioned in the "Times of India." That procession, in which thousands of Parsees, men and women, took part, was an eye-opener to any citizen of Bombay who saw it. I saw it when it passed at Grant Road and all I can say is that I was amazed at its magnitude and earnestness. Yet the "Times of India" ignored it! This is how the Europeans and others who depend on such papers for correct information on the present situation are served by the Anglo-Indian press.—Yours, etc.,

LUDOVICUS.

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What the People Say

GANDHIJI'S FAVOURITE HYMN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—The English translation that had appeared in your paper under the heading of 'Gandhiji's favourite hymn" on the 31st ultimo is, not Gandhiji's favourite hymn at all. It is in fact the translation in English of the prayer by Imam Saheb Bavazir one of Mahatma's chosen lieutenants, at the time of his arrest.

The following is, as far as possible, the correct translation of Mahatmaji's hymn which dwells on the qualifications of a true Vaishnava which you will kindly publish in your esteemed paper. The hymn was originally composed by Nrisinha Mehta a saint and a philosopher of both the Vedant and Bhakti school of thought who lived at Junagad in Kathiawar in the 15th century. The hymn is very favourite amongst Gujrati Vaishnavas and is popularly sung in a variety of Khamach rag.

The Translation:—

"Him shall we recognise as the true Devotes of the All-Pervading (Vaishnava) who is a servant of the afflicted and whilst serving is not elated with the obligations rendered, who is humble, who respects everybody and censures none. All honour to his parents who is rigidly chaste in mind speech, and actions, who is equitable and void of all personal desires and to whom every female is a mother.

He never speaks untruth nor would he ever thieve. He is never moved or infatuated with the visionary curtain-play of the unreal world and he has thoroughly renounced everything. Who is a temple of God in himself, who is intune with the Ever pleasent or all pervading (Ram), who does not covet and who is simply artless and who has for ever shook hands off with Anger and Desire to possess.

Nrisinha believes that one would verily obtain absolution for himself and his family and his ancestors even at his sight." Sir, I am,—Yours, etc.,

N. N. SHUKLA.

GET RID OF THE R. T. C. OBSESSION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am indeed obliged to "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail", who has done me the honour of patting me on the back for my "otherwise moderate and well-written letter" on the National Demand; but as was to be expected, the compliment is not without the proverbial sting in the tail; for my finishing statement according to the worthy commentator is "just sheer unmitigated twaddle". In deference, therefore, to his implied wish that the twaddle should be mitigated, I have to observe, will all the regard that is due to him, that if the truism that "nothing is impossible under the heavens" is not altogether devoid of any pragmatical values, a little imaginative insight harnessed to his matter of fact way of looking at things should suggest to him that the seeming impracticality of a Peace Conference being held in India may after all take quite a practical turn through force of circumstances, just in the same way as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's hardened attitude of ignoring the Congress as a potent-force in the land has of late undergone a wonderful metamorphosis. Of course it will all depend on the capacity and resourcefulness of the Congress to "screw its courage to the sticking place" and bend all its strength and energy in the direction of getting "the whip-hand of the situation", as Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed himself on the floor of the Assembly.

As to "Scrutator's" observation that "not even the most extreme Congress leaders have ever ventured to talk in this vein", I wish he had envisaged a broader outlook on this point. Because no congress leader of the "most extreme" category has said a certain thing, it would not follow that no other Congressman should not venture to give expression thereto. When times are fast changing and events are shaping themselves with lightening rapidity, no limits can be set to extremist leadership of the superlative degree which is liable to change hands if the extremist of to-day dares to become a moderate back number to-morrow. Scrutator's own admission that "this sort of thing is getting increasingly popular, ("unfortunately" of course for those only who are lured by the mirage of the Round Table Conference to be attended at public expense) ought to convince him that the non-congress propaganda organs would be doing real service to themselves and to the country by getting rid of the mental obsession of the success of the said Conference. The people are not so dull of understanding (as "Scrutator" seems to think) as to be deluded with the idea that the Peace Conference is going to see the Viceroy, Messrs. MacDonald, Benn and Company visiting Gandhi's Ashram with lorry-fulls of files and documents." Yet it may not be outside the range of practical politics to speculate that the British Cabinet may see the wisdom of deputing some of its members to the Viceregal headquarters to confabulate with the Indian leaders with the aid of files and documents from the archives of the Imperial Secretariat, provided the Liberals, the Neo-Liberals and the Ultra Liberals take courage in both hands and adopt the logically sensible course of boycotting the Simon Report and the London Conference as the offshoots of the Simon Commission which was boycotted by them.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. BACHASPATI.
31 Jer Mansion, Dadar,
Bombay, June 2.

MR. GAZNAVI'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a statement to the Press, Mr. A. H. Gaznavi, M.L.A., said "In time the interview (between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Slocombe) is bound to evoke strong criticism from those who neither look upon Mr. Gandhi as a saint, Mahatma, or 'Incarnate of the Soul' of India but regard his present activities as inevitably leading to a spirit of lawlessness and a source of public danger." This statement clearly indicates that Mr. Gaznavi's mind is prejudiced and envious of Mahatma, his influence and his saintliness. He, however, agrees with Mr. Slocombe as far as the description of the feature of Mahatma Gandhi whom he styles an 'Apolostolic figure' because in that respect, it may be that Mr. Gaznavi is superior to Mahatma. But what grieves him much is that inspite of his being an M.L.A. and fortunate enough to have to add to his name some insignificant letters of the alphabet and his boasted knowledge of politics not a soul, sane or otherwise will ever accept him as the mouthpiece of his own community, while Mahatma Gandhi commands great influence and is revered by the people of all shades of opinion. And this no doubt has made Mr. Gaznavi more angry to express his contempt to the length of even regarding the present activities of Mahatma Gandhi as inevitably leading to a spirit of lawlessness and source of public danger.

Now, we would remind Mr. Gaznavi that Mr. Slocombe shows a clearer preception of the Eastern ideal of saintliness than Mr. Gaznavi can ever hope in his present state of intellectual isolation to acquire. It is admitted even by the bitter enemies of Mahatma Gandhi that he is the very essence of the teachings of the three great men of the world—Budha, Christ and Muhammed (may peace of Allah be upon them).' In reality, he (Mahatma Gandhi) is" says Richard B. Gregg, "one of the greatest strategists and statemen of all history. In face of these facts if Mr. Gaznavi chooses to hold his prejudicial views he is welcome to do so, because it matters very little to great men. Does Mr. Gaznavi pretend to forget or is he utterly unacquainted with the fact that in the time of our Prophet there were people among whom was Abu Zahel who did not believe in him and did not recognize him as Prophet and thus died 'kafirs'? But that did not prevent him (our beloved Prophet) from carrying out his own mission for which he was sent in to the World.

Even Sir George Lloyd had perforced to confess that "Gandhi was the most colossal experiment in the world history; and it (movement) came within an inch of succeeding . . . " How then can Mr. Gaznavi issue such unwarranted and uncalled for statements dubbing Mahatma Gandhi's activities as "lawless and source of public danger?—Yours, truly,

GAFOOR KHAN NABI KHAN.
Bombay, June 4.

PARSIS AND BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to publish my appeal to my Parsee Friends through the medium of your widely read paper?

Parsees are numerically a small race, but their necessities of daily life are proportionately very great and varied, and hence their attempt at boycotting British goods will greatly help the present humane movement of emancipation of the teeming millions of India.

Heavy fortunes of the rich and the savings of the poor Parsees have been lost in the Tata concerns and in different mills and other industries. Hundreds of Parsees are thrown on the street by the closure of the Petit-group of Mills and mills owned by Hindus and Mahomedans where Parsees were employed in the technical and other departments.

Let us sit down in contemplation and try to foresee our future. If things are allowed to go on as they are. We are no more wealthy nation as we were before.

We may not break laws or be Satyagrahis. We may not denounce the British Raj, but we must and we should give our support to the movement for the emancipation of our adopted land by boycotting British goods.

Why should we buy British cloth and other wearing apparels, when lakhs of Indians go half-naked? Why should we indulge in luxuries and dainties like chocolates, jams and biscuits and smoke British cigarettes when over ten crores of human beings in India retire to sleep with empty stomachs. Why should we give our children British condensed milk and patent foods, when lacs of poor children go to bed with only a mouthful of water? As a parsee, I appeal to the ever charitable and humane Parsee to sacrifice his luxuries only for a year, by taking an oath from to-day not to buy anything that is British, because every rupee that we will spend in buying British goods, we will indirectly aid in depriving a poor desolate Indian peasant of his humble piece of bread for over a week?

Let the silent cries of the peasants emanating through the pangs of hunger ring into the ears of my Zoroastrian friends as an appeal to their conscience.

If your urgent necessity tells you to make fresh purchases, buy Swadeshi goods, or for the matter of that, even foreign goods, but not British goods.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

FALLACY OF DEFICIENCY OF INDIAN CLOTH.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is apprehended in certain quarters that in the event of the foreign cloth and foreign yarn being entirely shut out from the Indian market, there is likely to be a dearth of cloth in this country to cope with the requirements of the people. Undoubtedly in the absence of a proper data for guidance, there would be some justification for the doubt entertained but all doubts and apprehensions ought to disappear if one closely follows the sources of supply and consumption.

India requires about 100 crores of yards of cloth approximately for its annual consumption. Out of the total requirements of India, nearly 60 per cent claim foreign origin—either as foreign cloth or foreign yarn and the balance of 40 crores of yds. or 40 per cent is spun and woven in India and could be designated as pure Swadeshi. Now the question arises about making up the deficiency of 60 per cent that we are likely to be short of until we produce sufficient khaddar or otherwise replenish our market with other cloth of indigenous production.

For the purposes of computing the deficiency and how to meet it, let us classify the consumers into different groups and allolcate to them a certain percentage of the total out put.

1. Out of the populations of 33 crores no less than 10 per cent would be die-hards. Despite the present situation, they would stick to the foreign stuff on the score of loyalty, convenience or luxury 10 per cent.

2. Those who would lead the creed of non-destruction as a solatio to the purse and promise to use Swadeshi when their existing stock of foreign cloth is over 5 per cent.

3. The output of Indian mills as indicated in normal times 40 per cent.

4. Supplemental production by working at night 25 per cent.

5. The yarn to be produced by Charka or Takli to be woven into cloth 20 per cent.

Irrespective of what has been stated above the depressed condition of trade in every line has very much affected the demand for fancy cloth and consequently all superfluities of luxury are eschewed. This means at least 5 per cent, which we have not taken into account. A certain percentage would be taken away, if Mr. V. J. Patel's suggestion not to buy new cloth for one year was followed.

In any event, the approximate results as indicated above are on the basis of minimum allowances for the respective items and if anything they would fall on the surplus side rather than swell the deficiency column. Moreover the adjustment will be a tentative one, until within the first year of its new experience, India is able to gauge its own requirements with fair accuracy and replenishes its wants with odditional khaddar and additional Mills.

The tremendous activity with which the whole of India has taken to the Takli and the Charka, promises a result that would defeat the expectations even of the greatest optimist.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. LAUD.

Bombay, May 20.

Bombay Life

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ITS PROGRESS PROVES ITS POPULARITY INCREASING NEW BUSINESS EVERY YEAR.

YEAR	NEW BUSINESS
1925	22,18,500
1926	32,08,000
1927	38,77,000
1928	42,62,000
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TOTAL ASSURANCES IN FORCE OVER 2,25,00,000.
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AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES; ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; Sexual or Seminal weakness. Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Branch: Mihijan. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"— BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co., Bombay; Konkar Bros. & Co., Poona and Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

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Public Notices.

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24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Special Resolution dated 19th December, 1928, the Company's "Preference" and "Ordinary" Shares of Rs. 1,000/- each have been subdivided into 10 shares of Rs. 100/- each. Holders of Preference Shares are required to deposit their old Share-Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 16th day of June 1930 and holders of 'Ordinary' shares their old Share-Certificates on and after the 30th day of June 1930 for being exchanged for new Share Certificates.

Provisional acknowledgments will be passed by the Company for the Share-Certificates so deposited and the new Certificates will be delivered in exchange for these acknowledgments within fifteen days after the dates of such deposits.

All transfers in respect of "Preference" Shares executed on and after 1st July 1930 and all transfers in respect of "Ordinary" Shares executed on and after 22nd day of July 1930 should be in respect of the new shares of Rs. 100/- each.

Dated this 6th day of June 1930.

For Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd.,

Agents,
T. G. MACKENZIE
Director.
889

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2419 of 1926 (Jivatlal Pratapshi vs. Goolmahomed Salemahomed Noorani) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Preliminary Decree dated the 6th March, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Sultan Street or Satree Sarang or Fagla Tandel Street, admeasuring about 130 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 718, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1779, Street No. 37-39, and bounded on the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Noorani, on the South by the property of Morarji Vishram, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, and on the West by Tandel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

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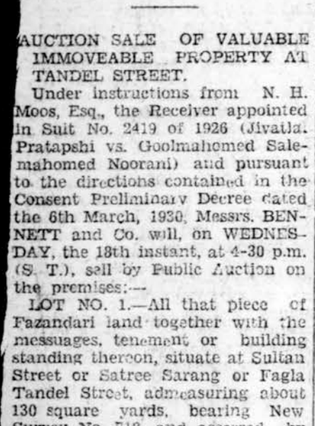
SCOTT'S
Porage Oats



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COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

SUNDAY, June 8.

Doctors' Protest Meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside.

BONFIRE AND PUBLIC MEETING IN DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee there will be a procession on Sunday at 5 p.m. and bonfire and public meeting at 7 p.m. at Tilak Bridge Maidan, opposite Dadar Station (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

BAHAULLAH'S TEACHINGS.

—:o:—

Miss Martha L. Root, International Bahai Teacher and American journalist, will lecture on "Bahaullah's Teachnigs, a solution for world problems", to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof J. B. Bapat to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge near French Bridge.

IN AID OF PARSI VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting of Parsis at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 6-15 p.m. when there will be short addresses on "Parsis and Present Situation" Tickets from As. 4 to Rs. 2 can be had at the C. J. Hall from Tuesday between 4 and 7 p.m. Proceeds to go in aid of Parsi volunteers' families.

MADHAV BAUG SWADESHI BAZAR.

If the interest shown by all the communities in the Swadeshi Bazar can be considered as indicating the spirit of the day, the certainly there is a marvellous future for indigenous industries.

In spite of the fact that the Bazar has now completed a week the enthusiasm has not abetted a little bit and there was on Friday as usual a big rush of visitors. The Swadeshi Bazar Committee has really done well in extending the period of the Bazar.

The entertainment is provided by the Indian School of Music every evening which attracts a good deal of people.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Congress House.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent Council meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of all the members of the "A" Ward Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's office at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday), to fill up the vacancies in the Council.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Clan Murray left Suez on the 5th of morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer Mooltan with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

REPRESSION IN THE LAND.

—:o:—

DOCTORS' PROTEST.

A meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m., to protest against the recent repressive policy of the Government and the atrocities perpetrated by the Government authorities in violation of the Laws of Humanity.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID.

—:o:—

An Alleged Approved.

CHITTAGONG, June 5.

Fakir Chandra Sen, one of the men arrested in connection with the armoury raid at Chittagong is reported to have turned an approver. It is understood that on Monday he identified eight of the prisoners arrested in this connection in Chittagong jail in the presence of a sub-divisional officer.

Jogendra Gupta, father of Ananta Gupta, proclaimed offender, has been admitted to bail along with 29 others.

Kishori Mahajan, a wealthy merchant, and uncle of Haripada Mahajan, also a proclaimed offender, has been arrested and remanded to custody.—A. P.

85 SATYAGRAHIS GET 3 MONTHS EACH

—:o:—

Mr. Patwardhan Brings Gunny Bags.

Yet another batch of 103 satyagrahis who raided the Wadala Salt Pans on May 22, were placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, on Friday, charged with being members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to break the salt laws.

It took more than two hours for the Court clerk to enter the names of the accused on the charge sheet while the trial itself lasted for less than 45 minutes.

MAGISTRATE GREETED.

The accused employed the two hours in singing national songs in court. As soon as the Magistrate entered the Court room, he was greeted with cries of "Long Live Revolution."

Mr. A. M. Khan, Police Prosecutor, in stating the case for the prosecution said that the accused were arrested on May 22 between the hours of 8 and 12 in the vicinity of Wadala.

"We have lost all faith in the present autocratic Government and we refuse to take part in the proceedings." This was the reply given by the accused to a question put by the Court whether they pleaded guilty to the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly.

PATWARDHAN AND GUNNY BAGS.

Inspector Patwardhan then stepped into the witness-box with a bundle of gunny bags which he said were used by the accused for

IN AID OF DESH SEVIKA SANGHA

The Bharat Gujrati Amatuers will perform

"PRAJA TANTRA.

On 13th June Friday at 9 p.m. at Bhangwadi Princess Threatre. Rates: Rs. 4/8; 3/6. 2/12; 2/4; 1/12; 1/2; 9 As.

the purpose of carrying salt from the Wadala Salt Pans. The accused were arrested at Wadala on May 22, after they had refused to obey the police order to disperse.

The Magistrate asked the accused if they wished to produce witnesses when some of the accused said: "Our witness is Gandhi."

Sjt. Sansare, on behalf of all the accused presented a written statement to the Court in which it was stated that the accused had lost all faith in the British Government. After 150 years of rule, they had come to the definite conclusion that the bureaucracy had done nothing for the masses. Promises had been given which were never fulfilled.

MAHATMA'S SERVANTS.

Since the first War of Independence in 1857, the bureaucracy was breaking the spirit of the nation. The taxes which were imposed by the Government were disastrous for the economic condition of the country and meant for the exploitation of the masses. Therefore, they did not want to do anything with the Government and would ask them to do their worst with them.

The statement was signed "We are the obedient soldiers of Mahatma's Army."

Out of the 103 accused 18 were found to be juveniles and the latter were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

The remaining 85 Satyagrahis were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Excellent Work At Wadala.

The following corps affiliated to the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps, were efficiently mobilised under its Secretary, Mr. Shwarlal Mohanlal Shroff to preserve peace and order among the public and assist the Ambulance Corps in attending to the injured at last Sunday's raid on Wadala: (1) Halai Luvana Volunteer Corps, (2) Kathiawad V. C., (3) Navdurga V. C., (4) Kavad Bazar V. C., (5) Maharashtra Maratha Mandal. (6) Bhavsar V. C., (7) Brahmakshtriya V. C., (8) Jan Swayam Sevak Mandal. (9) Shri Nain Cutchi Desh Oswal V. C., 10) Lohana Kutchi Swayam Sevak Mandal. (11) Visa Modh V. C.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, June 6.
Silver Ready	16 8 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	16 6 0
Lower	0 4 0

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, June 6.
1st Settlement	47 10 0
2nd Settlement	47 5 0

Bombay Presidency Youth League.

—:o:—

BLESSES SATYAGRAHI YOUTHS.

Three-Days' Students' Hartal. As A Gesture.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League was held at Sardar Griha on Wednesday evening representatives from Poona, Ahmedabad and other places were present. Mr. A. H. Kulkarni presided. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. A. R. Bhat submitted a statement of the work done by the Executive Committee. New Youth Leagues were formed at Bassein, Umbergao, Dhanu Kalyan, Bhivandi, Alibag in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. Since the last meeting, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, and Mr. N. V. Gadgil the two Vice-Presidents and Mr. S. M. Joshi and Prof. Johori, members of the Executive Committee have been jailed. Mr. K. F. Nariman the president was released on the expiry of his first term but has been intimed again. The Committee then co-opted Messrs. R. K. Khadilkar from Poona, Mr. M. M. Rayaji from Surat and Miss Chapala Karandikar from Poona, in place of the members now in jail. A few vacancies are to be filled in from among the workers at the various College centres.

SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

The Committee while fully appreciating the sacrifice of those who have either already suspended their studies and joined the national struggle or intend to do so in future thinks it imperative to devise a plan of action which would facilitate the participation of all the University students who are not in a position immediately to leave their colleges; in view of this the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Executive Committee of B. P. Y. L. earnestly appeals the University students to do all that their circumstances might point to expedite our victory in the present national struggle.

(2) Resolved that conferences of University students held at the College centres under the auspices of the local Youth Leagues to devise ways and means for an energetic active participation of all the stduents in the present struggle.

THREE DAYS HARTAL.

(3) It was also resolved that a three days continuous hartal should be observed by the University students as a mark of their support to the national struggle.

(4) Resolved that the Youth Leagues should organise their forces to intensify the bycott of the British goods and foreign cloth.

(5) Resolved that the local Youth Leagues should organise hostile demonstrations on the 10th instant the day of the publication of the Simon Commission Report.

The Executive Committee supports the ecision of the War Council of the M. P. C. C. of launching Satyagrah against the forest laws at the Sangamner centre and recommends the intending Satyagrahi Youths of Maharastra to help the "War Council."

—:o:—

"LANKA AFLAME"

ANOTHER WEEK AT MAJESTIC

This is the title of the picture produced by Mr. Baburao Mistry at the Maharashtra Studios, featuring Miss Krishna Kumari as Sati Seeta, Miss Padmawati as Sati Mandodari and Sardar Bala Saheb Yadav Ram Saheb as Ravana and Mr. Shankar Rao Curav as Indian Circus fame as Hanuman. Mr. Babu Rao, has already earned the position of a producer of First Class Indian pictures.

Mr. Baburao, this time has taken much pains to produce this picture at a very high cost, as he actually constructed an artificial city of Lanka and set fire to the same in order to have realistic effects of "burning of Lanka". The marvellous feats of Mr. Shankar Rao as Hanuman is worth mentioning. The part played by Miss Krishna Kumari as Sati Seeta and Sardar Bala Saheb was splendidly played. Especially Miss. Krishna Kumari as Sati Seeta, plays the leading role to perfection.

The photographic effects are perfect in technique and the scenes are very fine and look natural on the screen.

This picture will run for another week at the Cinema Majestic Girgaum.

HARTAL FOR ARREST OF BOMBAY LEADERS.

—:o:—

GUM BAZAAR CLOSED.

On account of the arrest of Mr. Jinabhai Joshi and other Bombay Congress leaders, the Gum Merchants' Association have resolved to keep the bazaar closed to-day (Saturday) as a mark of respect.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Gujarati.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

ment, better wages, a more comfortable standard of living and eventually a general rise in the social and economic life of the people.

THE CALL OF SELF-RESPECT.

Another great effect of the boycott will be to create a sense of national self-respect among us. We are, I am intensely pained to say, lacking in this sense to a considerable degree. For years we have been in the habit of taking all sorts of insults and injuries—political, social, economic—lying down. There are too many instances which everybody knows. I enumerate only one and that too the most recent insult to our National pride, namely, the declaration by the British Medical Council that it will not recognise Indian medical degees. I am proud to say that the Indian medical profession has acquitted itself creditably in giving a retort by boycotting British drugs. But is this not after all the result of the recently-rising spirit of boycott of British goods? We must henceforth show to the British Nation that India will no longer tolerate any insult or injury to her national self-respect.

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.

And this weapon of boycott has been successfully used by many other people in the past. It was with the same weapon that Britain herself killed Indian's flourishing cloth industry over a hundred years ago. She completely and effectively boycotted India's goods in England which successfully conquered the British goods on their own soil. Then shall we not now pay her in the same coin? And what is Great Britain doing even now? She is following the same course against other nations, but under a different name. There is a vast campaign going on in England to induce people to use only British goods. "Buy British goods and keep Britain busy" is the slogan of the day. In fact every independent country in the world is following the principle underlying the boycott in some way or other. Then, are we not justified in doing the same? Looked at from whatever point of view.—politically, economically, ethically or morally—our present boycott of British goods is perfectly justified.

Britain herself says to-day to her sons "Buy British goods and keep Britain busy". My humble appeal to my brethren is that if you want to win Swaraj and win it by peaceful and non-violent means, if you have full faith in the Great Mahatma, then the boycott of British goods is the only effective course that an honest and patriotic son of Mother Ind, shall and must adopt. "Buy British goods and be Britain's Bondsmen". "Boycott British goods and bring freedom to Mother Ind." The choice is before you, my countrymen! I need not say more.

THE NEW TURKEY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

economic movement. Modern European civilization is nothing else than a new economic system which includes material and aesthetic and cultural productions. .... This should be the meaning of civilization for ourselves also. Let us not think of civilization as a rigid order. It is a continual speed—a movement forward and upward.

The ferocious birds killed the lower animals which did not obey them, and occupied their land. Then they began to absorb all the resources of their countries. Then they attacked countries like China, India and Oceanic islands. That is the present condition of affairs. The Europeans, after having devoured the five continents of the world like a piece of cake, are feeling the need for new resources of wealth.

The way for progress for us also is the same. We ought to be captured by such a speed, a passion, a wild appetite. Otherwise in this air upset with the waves of the wings of the ferocious birds, small sparrows with small stomachs can hardly keep their existence."

"Hayat" August 15, 1929.

Cemal Husni Bey, the Minister of Education, at a recent meeting in Angora quoted the following significant words of Ghazi Pasha, with regard to the aims and methods of education in Turkey,—"Our aim and method in education will be to transform it into a practical and usable instrument to ensure success in material life, rather than to impart knowledge as a luxurious ornament for man, or as a means of gaining superiority over others, or merely as a cultural pleasure."

(To be Continued.)

—:o:—

SATIN SEN ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

BARISAL, June 5.

Information has been received here that Satindranath Sen, a prisoner in Darjeeling Jail has gone on hunger strike from May 24.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930.

A WARNING.

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We referred yesterday to the vacillating attitude of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding the resignation from the Assembly and the local Council of Shriyuts Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Lalji Naranji respectively. The Free Press report of the meeting of the Committee held yesterday, we regret to say, contains nothing to make us revise our view of its attitude. At a previous meeting it was decided that if the negotiations which the President of the Chamber, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, was carrying on with the Government regarding the political situation failed, the resignations should immediately be sent to Government and the Chamber should not meet the Viceroy in deputation. The Committee, at its meeting yesterday, decided to forward the resignations to Government and to refrain from sending its deputation to the Viceroy. But it did so without securing any information from Mr. Hooseinbhoy regarding his negotiations with the Government. Mr. Hooseinbhoy, on his own admission, had a series of interviews with Sir Frederick Sykes regarding the political situation. Now it is obvious he did not see the Governor in his private capacity. He went to Sir Frederick Sykes as President of the Chamber. He was, therefore, in honour, bound to acquaint its Committee, in confidence if necessary, with the nature of his conversations. He has not done so and the omission is one which no self-respecting body should tolerate.

But, if the report supplied by the Free Press is correct, the Committee or rather a majority of its members seem to have precious little consideration for the self-respect of the country. The telegram which they have sent to the Viceroy is conveniently vague and the character of the mental reservation they have made is brought into relief by their stout refusal to accept the amendment moved by the minority. What was this amendment? This that among the important reasons, which had compelled the Chamber to cancel its previous decision to send a deputation to the Viceroy, should be mentioned "the series of Ordinances, Martial Law and Police excesses". Do the majority who opposed this amendment deny the existence of the Ordinances, Martial Law and Police excesses and the fact that they constitute an outrage on India's self-respect? If they do not, why did they fight shy of even protesting against them? This amazingly obstructive attitude not only takes the grace out of their otherwise welcome decision not to send a deputation to the Viceroy, but is also calculated to create a suspicion in the public mind that their protest against the present policy of the Government is not as whole-hearted as it should be.

We warn the Committee that if they do not take immediate steps to revise their attitude they will lose the confidence of the public who will demand that the merchants of Bombay, whose heart is sound, should lose no time in seeing that the reins of executive administration of Chamber are transferred into the hands of men who can truly, efficiently and courageously speak their mind. The country is passing through the most critical period in its history. At a time like this, nothing could be more disastrous than to find the spokesmen of what is rightly regarded as one of the most influential public bodies in the country adopting an apologetic and half-hearted tone.

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FUTILE TACTICS.

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The British Mandate in Palestine has not only evoked the just and resentful criticism of the Arabs, who form the vast majority of the population of that land, it is being adversely criticised in the Continental Press and the echoes of this criticism have been heard at Geneva. They have penetrated even the League's Council Chamber and the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League was expected to view the work of Britain in Palestine with a critical eye Those who entertained such hopes will be disappointed, because the note of assurance clearly evident in the statement by Dr. Shiels, Britain's representative at the Permanent Mandates Commission, shows that Britain has got round members of that body who may raise inconvenient queries. Dr. Shiels drew before it a picture of altruistic British endeavour in Palestine. He dilated upon Britain's anxiety to take up the work of economic amelioration in that land by appointing one Commission of Inquiry after another. He explained what Britain's purpose in Palestine was in phraseology which should convince the Arabs that even a Labour Government in Britain is not prepared to discard the policy of divide and rule in Palestine, of favouring the Jew at the expense of the Arab, glibly maintaining all the while that the administrative measures it imposes are for conferring "lasting benefits on the country in which all sections of the population will share."

Dr. Shiels informed the Permanent Mandates Commission that Britain's "task in Palestine was two-fold." He said: "We are committed not only to a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people but also to the preservation of the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in the country." He assured the Commission that the criticism made against the "two-fold task" that the "two parts of the obligation" were "irreconcilable" was not just. "We believe they can be, and must be reconciled," declared Dr. Shiels and it need hardly be said that the Permanent Mandates Commission will leave Britain to carry on the "reconciling" work because none of the members of that body is interested, particularly when it has, like France, its own mandates to administer, in considering impartially the point of view of those who suffer from the mandatory system. It is significant that in Dr. Shiels' definition of the "task" the idea of granting self-government to Palestine is completely absent. Britain chooses to ignore her previous promises to the Palestine Arabs. All that she is concerned with now is a policy of hoodwinking them, if she can, by initiating measures to regulate immigration and to improve agriculture.

But these are futile tactics. The Arabs have seen through Britain's game. Even as regards immigration and land they have discovered the notoriously partial attitude of Britain to the Jews. The Arab contention in regard to "regulation" of immigration is that "no new labour should be allowed to enter Palestine as long as there is labour available in the land itself." But this healthy proposal does not satisfy the Jews. In the "Palestine Bulletin" Dr. Ruppin, a Jew leader, emphasizes that "there is room in the country for the colonisation of 50,000 more Jewish families without infringing upon a single Arab fellah." The statement has justly roused the wrath of the Arab leaders and they accuse him of suppressing facts in his statement regarding "the total exploitable land, the number of Arab agricultural families and the number of irrigated and unirrigated farms." They claim that at present "there is no more land for any new settlers." It is clear from the forcible expression on both sides of totally divergent views that what the Arabs apprehend most is the institution by the British mandatory power of an economic policy which will permit Jewish immigration under the guise of "regulation," and deprive the fellah systematically although gradually of his right to work, except as an abject dependant upon the Jewish farmer-capitalist. It is easy to understand that so long as this policy continues the Arab opposition to the British Mandate will continue and repression will fail to check it. The only way out of the impasse is for Britain to grant self-government to Palestine. Otherwise its "task" there is sure to become more and more hazardous.

WHAT IS INDIA'S ANSWER?

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In an article entitled "Tagore and India" which we reproduce elsewhere, the "Manchester Guardian" has exercised all its ingenuity to solve or rather evade the Indian problem. It does not want to "transact political business" with Gandhiji because he is a saint. This is a new principle of political morality that anyone who raises politics, as Gandhiji has done, to the plane of truth and justice should be boycotted even though he may be the sole representative of an entire subcontinent. But lest there should be any mistake about the "Guardian's" intention, it concedes to the Indian "the right to claim that he shall have the power to order things on his own estate to his own convenience and profit, reasonable regard being shown to the interests of his neighbours and creditors." There is, however, just a minor proviso to the effect that first the Englishman should be assured that new managers "shall be capable of continuing the existing system of management or substituting a better one." This is British Liberalism proud of its traditional championship of freedom! According to it, a creditor nation has the right not only of political and economic control over the debtor but also of sitting in judgment on any alternative system of government that it may choose to have. All the Balkan States are debtor nations in addition to being habitually disorderly. Yet the "Guardian" has never suggested to England, France or America to bring them under political subjection. And what about Soviet Russia and Fascistic Italy?

The fact is that the "Guardian" refuses to acknowledge that India has the right to complete and immediate freedom by all the laws of justice and political morality. It is merely an apologetic method of saying what many Englishmen have said before and what Sir Leslie Wilson who was Bombay's "popular" Governor, has just said at the Carlton Club. India, according to him, is not ready for self-government and what is worse, the country is not ready even for Provincial Autonomy. Transfer of "the responsibility for peace and supreme control of law and order" would be a "calamity". What a tribute by a "popular" ex-Governor to his Indian colleagues! But how symptomatic of real British intentions. With clumsy official efforts to be vague, the British Press and politicians are making it increasingly clear by their writings and utterances that Britain does not mean to do the right thing by India and that the Round Table Conference is not being called to give to India the "substance of Independence". There is only one answer that India can give to all this; and it is to boycott the Round Table Conference.

THE MYSTERY.

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We commented recently on the capricious exercise by trying Magistrates of the power given to them under the new rules for classification of political prisoners. Evidently the Government of Bombay do not yet consider it necessary to ask trying Magistrates to observe uniformity in their classification, conformably to the spirit underlying the rules, as cases have come to public notice when for some mysterious reasons, prisoners who should have been awarded A or B Class are ranked as ordinary convicts. But the evil does not stop there. We understand that in some cases even when the Magistrates have given a political prisoner Class A, the fiat of the jail authorities or presumably that of the Home Department denies him this right. Mr. Kher, Solicitor, who is in Thana Jail, is still classed as a "B" prisoner, although it is understood that he was given Class A by the trying Magistrate. It is difficult to understand what Government have to gain by allowing such vexatious treatment to persist. And as regards the treatment of A and B Class prisoners why should it be a case of imposing the hardships of mental isolation on these persons whose high social and educational status Government recognise by putting them into a special category? We understand that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was refused even a gramophone. Why should there be an embargo on these amenities of civilised life for those detained by Government for what are after all "reasons of State"? To some whose notions of penology are ante-diluvian, the suggestion that a gramophone should be introduced in an Indian prison would seem absurd. But in other countries where prisons are not regarded as places for wreaking vengeance, such amenities like radio are not lacking. The deprivation of liberty of movement is the only punishment that, in a civilized country, should be awarded for political offence. Apart from that the prisoner should not be deprived of such things as gramophone or other musical instruments which to a person of culture like Mrs. Kamaladevi are necessities of life.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

A MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON.

(By R. S. DESHPANDE.)

We have at present, to depend upon England for nearly a half of our total imports, and in the case of cotton manufactures the percentage comes to about 75 per cent of the total under that head. Two hundred years ago the position was just the reverse. India occupied a very high position as a manufacturing and exporting country. And it was England's policy that hurled her down from the high pedestal of a first class manufacturing country.

NEED FOR SELF-RELIANCE.

It is useless and hopeless to look to the Government for a sympathetic assistance in the attainment of our industrial and political aspirations. We must stand on our own legs, and do what we can to achieve our purpose, to regain the old position, to reinstate our motherland on that high pedestal from which she was hurled down. Many are the ways of doing this. And the Boycott of British goods is probably the most effective.

Almost all leaders of public opinion, carrying any influence in this country have by this time come round to the view that this boycott is the most effective method of compelling the British people to yield to India's demand. All now concur in saying that boycott of British goods is by far one of the best and most effective weapons for the successful carrying on of India's present unprecedented non-violent war of independence. And the reasons are obvious. From whatever point of view we may look at the question we will see nothing but benefit accruing to us.

WHAT AFFECTS HIM MOST.

Great Britain is described as a nation of shop-keepers. And nothing pinches the Britisher so much as a pinch at his pocket. We Indians must banish from our minds once and for all the idea that England is ever going to give us a voluntary and benevolent gift of Swaraj merely for the asking. She has never done so in the past not even in the case of people of her own kith and kin; like Ireland and America; much less will she do so in the case of India whose subordination is the greatest asset in her own supremacy and prosperity. To expect otherwise is to live—and live obstinately and against reason—in a fool's paradise. Similarly, the Indian Government alias the British bureaucracy in India will not readily come forward to lend a helping hand in the improvement of our impoverished and dying industries. The average Englishman is not our enemy. It is the system of government that we are fighting against. We want the sympathy and help of every human being in support of our just and righteous aspirations for enjoying the fundamental rights of every people. And the only way to attract the attenton of the average Englishman is by taking a pinch at his most vital part—his pocket. Nothing else will attract his attention or affect him in his sublimely indifferent attitude. If an effective and complete boycott is put upon all British goods, then alone will the Britisher feel the pinch and come to his senses and care to enquire where the shoe pinches.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

This is not the place to make a detailed study of the economic effects and advantages or to discuss fully the pros and cons of the question. Suffice it for the general reader to know that by boycotting British goods we will indirectly perform a great service to our own industries by giving an impetus to the Indian manufacture of similar goods. By boycotting we do not mean to curtail the consumption of those goods, but merely a substitution in their place of similar goods manufactured elsewhere, preferably in India. We must in this place, never lose sight of the fact that boycott of British goods and "Swadeshi" must go hand in hand. So, by putting an end to a demand for British goods and increasing the demand for home-made goods we are achieving a double purpose. We are giving a stunning blow on the most vital part of Britain who denies freedom to us and at the same time giving a vigorous impetus to Indian production. In the wake of an increased production will come increased employ-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE NEW TURKEY.

(A journalist confrere very kindly supplies the following most interesting abstract translations from the Turkish Press dealing with subjects of close interest to us in India.—G. K. N.)

"Milliyet" February 3, 1930.

Ghazi speaks in his Memoirs:

"There are two policies—one is religious, and the other national. The religious policy aims at uniting all Islam around one center. This is Pan-Islamism. The national policy aims at uniting all men of one race. There may be another policy also which aims to carry both together.....But the Ottoman Rule had no policy at all. The Ottoman Rulers followed only their Passion for Conquest. But this did not help the nation and its welfare. The nation was on horse-back, and always on the move, as far as the gates of Vienna, trying to make Vienna an Ottoman State! This condition of affairs prevented our people from being engaged in production and agriculture, leading to wealth and prosperity. Moreover, the Turkish population of the country was being killed in warfare. What happened to the armies which raided Asia, Africa and Europe? They all died there, and consequently the mother country remained in ruin, empty. This is the root reason of our present misery."

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

"Haraket" January 8, 1930.

Here are some sincere words with regard to Turkish National Economy.

"December 25," 1929, was proclaimed as the day of National Economy. Conferences and addresses were given to advocate national frugality. People must promise, must take oath that they will not spend wastefully. In place of tea, they must drink native okhlamour (leaves of a native plant); in place of coffee, roasted corn."

"January 1," 1930, arrives only six days after. What do we see? The streets of Pera are packed full with people waiting before the doors of bars where one table has been reserved for 20-25 liras for one evening. Everything is gay! Bottles of champaigne and all sorts of liquor are used lavishly. But let us remind ourselves of the fact that these are not foreigners in Constantinople. Eighty per cent of them are Turks, and of the most needy class. All drunk, wasting in one night all their earnings in a month. This is a most pitiful scenery: Let us stop being ridiculous before the eyes of other peoples: Let us learn our lesson."

WORK HARD.

"Aksham" "Economy in Expenditures."

Necmeddin Sadik Bey, speaking on the great propaganda in these days for economy, strikes a different note and says as follows:

"Economy is a good thing, but it cannot be a system. Economy is merely a problem of individual conduct...Our economic problem cannot be solved in this way. There are nations who live very economically, yet they are not well off economically. There are nations also who spend much, yet are well off. Surely we must be careful in spending our money, but we must not think that this will solve our difficulty. What percentage of our people is able to-day to earn so much as to provide for the necessities of life and to have something extra for luxuries? We do not need the slogan—"Do not spend luxuriously," but "Work hard and earn much." We must show the people the ways of working harder and earning more."

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

"Aksham" February 11, 1930.

"AGRICULTURE".

Necmeddin Sadik Bey speaks on the importance of developing agriculture in Turkey and says:

"Our agriculture is in a very primitive condition still. Turkey is a country of 765,000 square kilometers: whereas only 25,000 square kilometers are cultivated. The reasons are—(a) the scarcity of population: (b) lack of good methods. Nine million of our population are farmers. There are 1,750,000 farmers' families in Turkey. This means that thirty families are cultivating only one square kilometer of land, (each family, three donums). There are 15,711 agricultural machines in Turkey. This means one machine for 110 families of farmers. We must ameliorate these conditions, otherwise the villagers will crowd into the cities."

A MOVEMENT FORWARD.

"Milliyet" February 11, 1930 by Yacub Kadri.

In this article the writer says:

"The European nations are like ferocious birds which never get satisfied. Nietzsche invited his people to become like that, if it has not already become so. From the movements which seem the most humane, to the highest inventions and discoveries, all are the result of one insatiable appetite. Every progress is an

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Unfair.

We are afraid Doctor Besant has, in her interview with the "Manchester Guardian", allowed herself to be carried away by prejudice. Otherwise it is difficult to explain her opinion that the British Government were over-estimating Mahatma Gandhi's influence. For, Mr. Benn's review of the Indian situation, if read with the accounts of a nation-wide movement as appearing in Doctor Besant's own paper, must have convinced her that the Government were, and still are, actually belittling Gandhiji's influence. How else could she feel, and rightly feel, that "the breaking point had been reached?" It is strange that she should have failed to appreciate the fact that the breaking point had been reached because of Government's resolute opposition to the Nation's determination to win freedom of which Mahatma Gandhi is accepted even by non-Congressmen to be the symbol. And it is stranger still that she should have been silent about the indefensibly repressive measures adopted by the Indian Government with Mr. Benn's approval.

Wanted Unequivocal Statement.

Sir A. P. Patro is more fair. He does not seek to minimise, as Dr. Besant does, Gandhiji's influence. Indeed, he virtually acknowledges that Gandhiji is the one man who can speak for the country. He is also quite right when he urges that "conciliatory measures should be taken at once to restore the confidence of the public and to remove the root causes of discontent." This is exactly what Mahatma Gandhi has been insisting upon in more precise language. Gandhiji has also defined the "substance of Independence" in his letter to the Viceroy and in his interview with Mr. George Slocombe. Instead of merely regretting Mr. Benn's omission to do so Sir A. P. Patro should ask Government to say definitely what they mean to do and what they are not willing to do, at the proposed Round Table Conference. It is an "unequivocal statement" from Government regarding not only the terms of reference, of, but also conditions precedent to the Round Table Conference that can "clear the air of misunderstanding."

Mr. Jadhav Is Sad.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav appears to be in a mood to deplore every thing—except what is generally regarded by India as most deplorable. He deplored civil disobedience, and he deplored the politics of the "advanced communities;" but most of all he alleged and then deplored the Indian youth's love for Communism. "The 'down with the priests' movement in Bombay and the 'self-respect' movement in Madras were all intended to level up and break down the barriers of caste and creed". In his paroxysm of sadness Mr. Jadhav was carried away too far. For he did not see that the non-Brahman movement was also intended to level up and break down the barriers of caste and creed' and that its best slogan would be "down with priests". What is worse, by his attack on the 'self-respect' movement he is associating Mr. Jayakar not only with Communism but also with youth.

4 Shillings In The Pound.

We admire Lord Rothermere for the extreme frankness with which he confesses his "shop-keeper" mentality. The income of every man and woman in Britain is derived from India to the extent of 4 shillings in the pound. His Lordship, therefore, warns all concerned that "we cannot allow the safety of the most vital of all the assets of our Empire to be jeopardised for a single moment. For, to us India is not far from being our all in all." So this is why the boycott movement is sought to be crushed. "India is not far from being our all in all"! Yet faith in England is being pushed down the throat of this country by a succession of Ordinances. India is ruled because of "4 shillings in the pound" which, as Lord Rothermere suggests, may have to be raised to 19 shillings. What does Lord Irwin say to this?

The Measure of Illness.

Mr. Brown—"I want some flowers for a sick friend."

Florist—"Here's a nice bunch. Only five shillings, sir".

Mr. Brown—"Oh, he is not as sick as that."

NO DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

Shriyuts Purshottamdas And Lalji To Resign

INDIAN CHAMBER'S DECISION.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Striking unanimity on the essential questions was the outstanding characteristic of the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held this evening.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, President, was in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members in view of the interest evinced in the two subjects on the agenda, namely, the question of waiting in deputation on the Viceroy and of forwarding the resignations of the representatives of the Chamber in the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The Committee had before them two drafts prepared by a subcommittee which it had appointed at its previous meeting with reference to the telegram from the Home Department stating that the Viceroy would be pleased to receive a deputation of the Chamber if the Committee would fix a date by communicating with the Private Secretary.

One draft was in the form of a letter and the other was in the form of telegram.

NO DEPUTATION.

The Committee decided to reply by telegram and adopted the following draft.

Reference Home Department telegram dated 22nd Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber thank His Excellency the Viceroy for his consent to receive deputation. Committee regret delay in intimating date for deputation. In view however of certain pronouncements in and outside Parliament and His Excellency's declaration that his lips are sealed and in view of considerable aggravation of situation which has taken place since Committee's letter of 10th May to Home Department Committee do not desire to trouble His Excellency with deputation at present juncture. Committee, however, think it necessary to express their conviction that the developments in the country since 10th May last are seriously undermining economic fabric of the country and they urge Government to give due consideration to respectful warnings they have repeatedly given and revise their policy with a view to allay the widespread discontent which is prevalent throughout the country. In these altered circumstances a conference of Indian commercial interests such as that suggested in my Committee's letter of 10th May would probably be more advisable and helpful."

There was an insistent demand from a section of the Committee for the addition of words "owing to a series of Ordinances, martial law, and police excesses." The amendment was lost by 16 to 11 votes.

The dissentients consequently voted against the main draft also as a protest. The main draft was carried by 18 to 6 votes.

The outstanding feature, however, was that there was agreement on the essentials of the reply to the Viceroy namely that the time was not opportune for taking out a deputation.

REPRESENTATIVES ASKED TO RESIGN.

Regarding the resignations, there was again unanimity that the resignation of Sir Purushotamdas of the membership of the Assembly and the resignation of Mr. Lalji Naranji of the membership of the Council should be forwarded to the proper authorities. The decision was that the resignations should be forwarded as a mark of protest against the present repressive policy of the Government.—Free Press.

"NO BEGGING BOWL."

Indian Merchants Chamber Not Prepared To Wait in Deputation.

The Ag. Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber writes:—

"At the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber this evening the question of resignation of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., the representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Assembly and of Mr. Lalji Naranji on the Bombay Legislative Council was considered, and the Committee have agreed to forward the same to the proper authorities.

The Committee have also decided to send a telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy expressing their regret at their inability to proceed on deputation and the reasons thereof, the text of which will be released to-morrow morning."

IN DEFENCE OF THE FLAG.

Satyagrahis Charged With Lathis.

GUNTUR, June 6.

In obedience to the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee, 50 volunteers started early yesterday morning for picking up salt from natural deposits at Kanapathi. But before they proceeded far, they were met by the police who asked them to disperse, being members of an unlawful assembly. On the volunteers refusing to disperse they are alleged to have been charged with lathis. The police tried to snatch away the national flag which they were carrying and on refusing to part with it, they were roughly handled. The whole band is said to have received lathi blows calmly.

Resentment prevailed among the public when the Satyagrahis described graphically how they were charged, at a public meeting held later. The total number of persons who have enlisted as Satyagrahis from here comes to 1,135, and 320 Satyagrahis in all have been sent to jail so far. Recruitment of additional volunteers is going on.—Free Press.

DHARWAR CELEBRATES MAHATMA DAY.

DHARWAR, June 6.

The campaign of reading of proscribed literature was commenced yesterday in the Karnatak when in about 50 places the programme was carried out at the appointed hour. Passages from Sunderland's "India in Bondage" and various other Kanarese proscribed books were read and repeated by the whole audience. Contraband salt was sold. Yesterday's programme was gone through in commemoration of Gandhiji's arrest exactly a month ago. Mahatmaji's photo was carried in the procession.

At Narendra, a village near Dharwar, 17 volunteers were arrested at 9 in the morning for cutting down palm trees. Eventually the District Magistrate withdrew the case at 4 p.m. and all the arrested persons were released.—Free Press.

POLICE SEARCH W. AND P. PARTY'S OFFICE.

May Day Placards Seized.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Police searched the Workers' and Peasants' Party office this evening and seized three placards printed during May Day celebration.—Free Press.

Dulipsinghji In Test Matches.

LONDON, June 6.

Prince Duleepsinhji has been included in thirteen official test match players representing England against Australians.—Reuter.

INDIA WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Rather Difficult Without Dominion Status, Says Besant.

LONDON, June 5.

Many M.Ps. and others including a number of Indian ladies in native costume heard the address of Dr. Annie Besant on India in the committee room of the House of Commons in the evening. Mr. Freeman, M. P. presided.

Dr. Besant made an appeal for careful consideration of giving Dominion Status, though it would be far better to use the phrase "a self-governing dominion."

She believed that the future of civilisation depended on England and India keeping together on terms of equality and if England did not give Dominion Status fairly quickly, it would be difficult to keep India within the Empire.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

Premier Perturbed.

LONDON, June 5.

The Government's anxiety about unemployment is expressed by the MacDonald in a letter to the City Corporation announcing a conference in that connection of representatives of the Government and local authorities to be held at Guildhall in June.—Reuter.

MARSHAL FOCH'S STATUE

Unveiled By Prince Of Wales

LONDON, June 5.

In the presence of Madame Foch and her two daughters, the Prince of Wales unveiled the equestrian statue of Marshal Foch in Grosvenor Gardens facing Victoria Station. The Prince quoted the Marshal's words uttered just before his death: "I am conscious of having served England as if she is my own country." The Prince added: "France and England will never forget him."—Reuter.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR SERVICE.

Mr. Scullin's Eagerness.

CANBERRA, June 5.

Mr. Scullin stated that during his forthcoming visit to England for attending the Imperial Conference, he would discuss with Lord Thomson the Development of England-Australia air service. The Australian Government were naturally sympathetic in regard to it, but many important consideration should be taken into account including Finance.

Australias share of subsidy for Singapore-Australia link would amount to £600,000 spread over five years.—Reuter.

LATHI KNOWS NO CREED.

"Wear Rags," Says Mr. Patel.

EX-PRESIDENT CHASED BY C. I. D.

LAHORE, June 6.

An impressive reception was accorded to Mr. V. J. Patel on his arrival at Amritsar.

Addressing a crowded meeting at Jallianwala Bagh, Mr. Patel reviewed the situation in the country and urged complete boycott of foreign cloth, increased production of Khaddar, and economy in the use of cloth. He asked them not to purchase new cloth even if they had to wear rags, as the supply of khaddar cloth was running short.

The speaker then appealed for communal unity. He said lathis and rifles made no distinction between Hindu or Muslim heads. He also related how he was guarded by the C. I. D. at Rawalpindi and all along the tour.—Free Press.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION CASE

Approver Describes Alleged Conspiracy.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the evidence of the approver in the G.I.P. Railway Bomb Case on Friday.

In this case Sirajuddin Hafizuddin and five others are charged with offences under Section 120-B, I.P.C. and Section 126 of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1880.

The approver who described himself as a member of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union said that he joined the G.I.P. Railway strike declared by the Union on February. He knew H. Shivshanker the taxi driver who was in the employ of the Union. On April 4, witness met Shivshankar, when he approached them and said that "he had the means to make the strike a success within a day," if he (first accused) were paid for it. Shivshankar promised to consider the matter and the accused then left.

The next day at about 3 p.m Shivshankar saw witness and told him that Dr. Govande wanted to see the first accused and asked him to inform the latter about it. Dr. Govande then came to the Union's Office and inquired if Surajuddin was there. Dr. Govande told Shivshankar that he was going to Kalyan and would return after midnight. If the first accused came up he was to be detained till Dr. Govande's return or to proceed to Kalyan in case Dr. Govande did not return.

HATCHING OF "CONSPIRACY."

The first accused came an hour later and the message was communicated to him by the witness As Dr. Govande did not return that night, the following day on April 6, witness went together with the first accused to join Dr. Govande at Kalyan. He asked the first accused if he was willing to do the work referred to by Shivshankar. The accused agreed to do so. Thus the conspiracy was hatched and the accused set himself to work, subsequently taking the remaining accused as his accomplices.

The approver then described how the bombs were manufactured. On April 9, after taking meals witness along with first, second, third and fourth accused engaged a taxi and went as far as Bycula Bridge where the car was stopped near a pan shop where an iron pipe was purchased by the third accused. They then drove away to Mahim where the car was drawn up near the house of one Maulvi Saheb. The first accused went up while the others remained below. A key was taken from there and witness together with the other accused went to a room in Lohar Chawl, rented by the accused for the purpose of manufacturing bombs.

BOMBS MANUFACTURED.

Witness went on to describe how the pipe was filled with combustible substance. Later witness and accused left the room with manufactured bombs and two knives. They hired a taxi and went to Parel at about midnight.

On April several chemicals like manganese ore, etc., were purchased from a shop and a few more bombs were made. Witness was told by first accused to drop bombs on the lines. Witness concealed them under a plank in the Union Office. Early next morning witness was told that there was a big explosion and the first accused was arrested in the waiting room of the Byculla Station.

PRACTICE SUSPENDED.

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai, an old colleague of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Balubhai Thakore has suspended their practice.—Free Press.

CONSTABLE RESIGNS.

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

Police constable Pratap Singh of Ahmedabad City, B Division, has tendered his resignation as a protest against assaults on unarmed and non-violent Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

AIR BOMBING ON FRONTIER.

Troops Sustain Casualties.

SIMLA, June 6.

The latest news from Peshawar is that on the night of the 4th and 5th June Afridis in considerable force entered Peshawar District. They gave out that they intended to attack the Cantonment and invited the local Khani and Mohmand villagers to join them.

The villagers refused and the attack did not take place. The Lashkar, however, broke up into parties. The large body withdrew Westwards under cover of darkness towards the hills but numerous gangs, some as many as several hundred strong, remained in the district and penetrated to the gardens south of the city and the neighbourhood of the cantonment.

In the morning reconnaissance showed that trees had been felled and culverts destroyed on the road from Peshawar to Bara Fort. Trees had also been felled on the Peshawar Kohat Road. Parties of Afridis from 300 to 400 strong were seen retiring westward across the Khajuri Plain. These were attacked by the Royal Air Force apparently with some success.

A moveable column also marched out from Peshawar on the morning of the 5th to drive away gangs out of the area between Kohat and Bara Roads. The column engaged various parties of the enemy until the evening. The nature of the country south of Peshawar city makes their ejection difficult. A few casualties which are inevitable in this type of operation have been sustained by the troops but the figures are not available.—A. P.

HINDU WOMEN OF TO-DAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some eight weeks back when we business folks were vying with one another over business supremacy, the present-day Hindo ladies were calmly, unconcernedly and most submissively attending to their domestic problems of every-day life, and what change do you find in them to-day? Their house-hold duties most sacred to them now entrusted to the care of the menials and themselves discussing the national problem either in the boudoirs of the aristocrats or the poorly ventilated rooms of the middle class folks or the soot-soiled kitchens of the toiling millions of India's sisterhood. Yes, indeed, some two months back the Hindu ladies were leath to converse freely with members of the sterner sex, and to-day they are not afraid to tackle freely and most convincingly, too, the importance of boycotting the foreign cloth, either with the seven-footer of a Pathan with his traditional thirty-feet thrice-folded pyjama, or a bellypot of a Bania mathematically measuring on the finger-tips his would-be profit and loss account over the purchase of Bideshi and Swadeshi cloth. When these ladies have cast their wonted shyness to the winds and have become the Amazons of this struggle for the emancipation of their Motherland, it speaks volumes for the change brought about in their mentality, and should prove to be an eye-opener to Lord Irwin. Yes truly, when these Sevikas, so often sung in songs by Zafars of by-gone ages as well as by Tagores of the present day, have begun to throw in their lot unreaservedly for India's liberation, no amount of repression or ordinances could bring about a solution to the present impasse. Let therefore, the British bureaucracy sign a Treaty of Peace by adopting a bold reconciliatory policy, for false pride and notions of prestige have been known from times immemorial to be the ruination of mankind and the over-throwing of Empires. The Britishers have the reputation of being the greatest diplomats in the world. Then prove to the tradition and rise to the occasion, "Messrs. Mac. and Benn" like true Britishers shed off your false pride and notions of prestige; give place to your "know-nots" with what you really "do know" about India's upheaval. Then and then alone would India's problem be solved, and the Britishers will have leisure enough to repent over the present unrest of India's teeming millions, over the mute sufferance of her choicest sons, and the most ungodly incarceration of the most godly son of Mother Hind, Mahatma Gandhiji.—Yours, etc.

S. J. M.

Indian States And National Movement.

It is understood that several States in Kathiawad have been asked by the Government of India to provide all assistance required of them in putting down the Satyagraha movement.

The subjects of the Bhavnagar State residing in Bombay are, we understand, shortly holding a public meeting in Bombay calling upon the Council of Administration not to take any action antagonistic to the National movement.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS IN FORT.

Congress Volunteers' Latest Activity.

EUROPEAN TRADE ASSOCIATION MEETS TO DISCUSS SITUATION

The Fort area which was hitherto untouched by picketers was tackled on Friday. This was done by 25 Congress volunteers dressed in a uniform of Khaki coloured shirts. All shops both Indian and European, were picketed, two volunteers being posted at each shop.

The big shops like Whiteaway Laidlaw, Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser etc. were also picketed. In addition to the authorised picketers, a couple of other volunteers were also posted at each shop to clear the crowds that had collected there.

At some of the Parsi shops the picketers were given chairs to sit by the shop owners.

The following 12 shops were selected for picketing:—

The Army and Navy Stores, The Japanese Museum, Hoar and Company, Leach and Weborny, Asquith and Lords H. Adam and Co., Whiteaway and Laidlaw, Evans and Fraser, Karanjia and Co., Bhesania and Co., Madhavdas Ragvandas, and Ahmed Essaali and Company.

The picketers tried to persuade only Parsi and Hindu customers, ignoring the European.

It is understood that a special meeting of the Bombay Trades Association will be held shortly to consider the situation.

PARSI CYCLISTS' PROCESSION POSTPONED.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

To-morrow (Sunday) being the Ashar Day—saided to our Muslim countrymen the proposed Parsi Cyclists' Procession is postponed in deference to Muslim Sentiment. It will come off on Sunday the 22nd inst., as the 15th inst. is the death anniversary day of Prophet Zoroaster.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

NO PICKETING TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

There will be no picketing to-morrow at Mulji Jetha, Lakhmidas and Lalbagh, cloth markets. On Sunday also there will be no picketing on account of Moharram. All the markets are closed to-morrow on account of the arrest of the members of the Bombay War Council. From Monday picketing will be continued usual.

MRS. NAIDU IN YERAVDA JAIL.

Dr. Naidu, Miss Padmajah Naidu, Miss Root and Mr. Kooreishi visited Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in Yeravda Jail recently. They found Mrs. Naidu cheerful. She is treated with great courtesy. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya is her companion in jail.

BASSEIN CATHOLICS FOR CONGRESS.

(From A Correspondent).

BASSEIN, June 4.

As a sequel to timely exposure of the East Indian move to lend support to the Government in suppressing the national movement, the anti-drink campaign and picketing of foreign cloth in the Catholic localities of Bassein have received fresh impetus.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st May, 1930.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 167.78.06.

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—In India, Silver coin 107.04.67; Gold coin 32.27.62; Silver bullion 3.47.99.

Securities (purchase price):—In India 24.36.13; in England 61.67.

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THIRD RAID ON BOMBAY CONGRESS HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1.)

severe repression and they had to face it. She described the lathi charge on Satyagrahis at Worli prison. She appealed to the audience and especially the young Collegians to come forward and to defy the two new Viceregal Ordinances and to make the picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Fort a complete success.

NOTHING SURPRISING.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, the Secretary of the Jamiat Ulema said that there was nothing new or surprising in the raids on Congress Offices and arrests of Congress workers. Such things happened everyday and they did not know how long they were going to continue. The actual situation at present in the country was that Government on the one side had resorted to the worst type of repression and on the other hand was doing its best to wean away the Muslims from the Congress. He warned the Muslims not to fall into the trap. If they did so they would have soon to repent the day. He regretted that some of the old Nationalists had succumbed to these tatics but it would not be long before they would be completely disillusioned.

He appealed to the audience not to make unnecessary haste in carrying out the Congress programme but to do whatever they did steadily and with a heart in the work.

NEW SECRETARY SPEAKS.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar of the "Navakal" said that the "War Council" which was arrested that afternoon was most fortunate as many an important thing took place in the short span of 12 days when that "War Council" was working. It was during these 12 days that Parsis who as a community were keeping apart from politics joined the Congress. The Muslims the great majority of whom were mere spectators so far had decided to join the Congress and did so only a couple of days back.

IF "BIG BROTHER" BUT COMES TO CONGRESS HOUSE.

And if Maulana Shaukat Ali had the time and took the trouble to come to the Congress House he would see for himself that even the Pathans had now joined the Congress and now even a small community like the Indian Christians were to hold their meetings where they could be expected to decide to follow the footsteps of other sister communities. This unprecedented and complete unity among the different communities according to him had ensured the success of the movement.

REMAIN NON-VIOLENT.

Sirdar Pratapsingh advised the people to remain non-violent as that was the first condition to make the movement successful. If the other communities found it difficult to observe complete non-violence even in the face of provocation then they should leave it to the Sikhs only who would win the battle single-handed for the country.

RELEASED EDITOR OVATED.

Mr. Sadik, editor of the "Beghadi Mauj" who was released the same morning from jail was lustily cheered when he rose to speak. He said he had little to say because he had done what he thought to be his duty. Describing his jail experiences he said that the classification of prisoners in three different classes was only a farce. The jail authorities did not pay any heed to the orders of the Magistrates in this respect, but classified the prisoners as they liked. In some cases prisoners coming from rich families were given B and C class while those who were used to lead simpler life were given A class.

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

Mr. Reva Shanker, a Youth Leaguer of Dholera, described the high-handedness of police in several parts of Gujarat and appealed to the youths especially the College students to come forward and join the movement in large numbers. This was not the time for studies and examinations when the country had waged a fight for freedom and he hoped Indian youths would not lag behind at this critical hour in the history of their motherland.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET OCTOBER.

New York, June 6.

Previous Closing Rate	14.69
To-day's Opening Rate	14.67
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	14.50
Difference	—.19
Broach Expectations	Rs. 241

LIVERPOOL MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 6.

Previous Closing Rate	7.59
To-day's Opening Rate	7.66
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	7.64
Difference	plus .05

"ESTATE HAS GOT TO BE HANDED BACK."

Manchester Guardian On Indian Crisis.

Under the Caption "Tagore and India," the Manchester Guardian writes:—

India's best ambassador is not Mahatma Gandhi but the poet and thinker Tagore. It is obreiously difficult to transact political business with Mr. Gandhi. For politics is concerned with the ordinary man, and Mr. Gandhi is a saint, and saints are extraordinary men. But with Rabindranath Tagore we ordinary Westerners can hope to reach an understanding. For he is not a saint but a poet and a thinker, and as such he understands and sympathises with us average men. And when we read him or hear him we feel that, after all, the average Indian is not so unlike the average Westerner and that eternal conflict between the East and West is not the fixed decree of nature.

What Dr. Tagore has said he really believed would do good would be a meeting between the best minds of the East and West in order to come to a frank and honourable undertaking. If once an open channel of communication could be cut whereby sincere thought might flow freely between us, unobstructed by mutual jealousy and suspicion, unimpeded by self interest and racial pride, then a reconciliation might be achieved. That is well said. Yet we would like to add a little. Politics is concerned with the average man, and average men cannot afford to leave this business all to the best minds, though we must ask them to help. As to a charge of heart, it is not so much the average Englishman's or the average Indian's heart that is wrong. Rather it is his head that thinks so confusedly and carelessly. And then there is his temper. That is so dreadfully hot to get lost both in England and in India, with the result that insults are flung from one side and bombs from the other. If we average men in England and in India will take the pains to think coolly over our relations with each other, then we may both be able to avoid an unnecessary and a very dangerous conflict.

The average Englishman claims, and has a right to claim, some assurance that the men to whom he is asked to hand over the management of a great estate shall be capable of continuing the existing system of management or substituting a better one. The average Indian claims, and has a right to claim, that he shall have the power to order things on his own estate to his own convenience and profit, reasonable regard being shown to the interests of his neighbours and his creditors. Evidently the controversy hinges on the capacity of the incoming managers, or rather on the pace at which it is safe to make over to inexperienced managers the control of the largest or second largest estate upon the face of this earth. The question is difficult and delicate enough. We must keep our tempers.

On our side we age Englishmen must make up our minds to the fact that the estate has got to be handed back to its natural owners some day. That fact is, we think, now pretty widely recognised on our side. On the other side, we think, the average Indian must bring himself to put up with some little delay, and perhaps less credit is due to the popular leaders who are stimulating his impatience than to the unpopular leaders who are trying to restrain it. Certainly we are bound to do our best to help the latter. Can we make things easier for them either by fixing in advance a date on which the final transfer of control must, if India so wills, be completed or by devising additional safeguards to assure India that while our control still lasts it shall not be used to the detriment of India's economic interests? It is on this point that India has always shown most sensitiveness.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 8 To 16 Points Up.

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, June 6.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by trade buying and short covering. The weekly weather report issued on last Wednesday was not so favourable and although there is no complaint low temperature are retarding the growth. Eastern Belt requires more rain and warm weather. Thus it can be seen that the weather is not absolutely favourable and any prolongation of the present weather is likely to result in some deterioration of the crop The present favourable outlook of the growing American cotton crop is fairly discounted and we believe the technical situation has much improved after recent liquidation. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 16 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices improved 6 points to 15.20C.

U. S. Port receipts were 6,000 bales and exports also amounted to 6,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 6 points. There was some liquidation which depressed prices further and the market closed at a decline of 8 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced 16 points to 8.27d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points while Egyptian futures declined 8 to 9 points.

UNWARRANTED DECLINE IN COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state that the non-opening of the new crop May Broach for trading is precipitating a grave crisis in the cotton trade and unless a reconsideration is soon given to it by a responsible element of the Indian trade, it may lead to a disaster and untold losses to Indian Stockholders. America, the richest country in the world, has not yet recovered from the aftermath of the Stock Exchange crash of last November. India saddled with crippled financial resources and higher taxations would take a very long time to emerge financially sound should such a crisis take place. On the April 4th, July Broach was Rs. 288 against October New York (New Contract) at 15.50c. but today July Broach is about Rs. 244 against October New York 14.39c. Similarly all other commodity prices have seriously slumped involving losses of millions of rupees to Indian producers. The recent heavy decline in Indian cotton is unwarranted as the statistical position is very sound and the prospects of Indian Mills very bright. Notwithstanding a world-wide trade depression and expectation of a carry-over of about 55 lac bales American cotton, no staple cotton is at present available in America for prompt shipment at reasonable price. Therefore it is hoped responsible Indian traders will devise means in to-day's meeting to check any further slump in prices of cotton and wheat and thereby avert a general crisis in the Indian cotton industry.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

New York October Highest 14.72 (2-43 p.m.) lowest 14.48 (10-09 a.m.)

New York.—"Cotton quiet but steady. Some Southern buying. Local and outside covering. Brokers for Japan continue to sell. Market seems to be oversold. Technical position good. Piece-goods and yarn quiet and fairly steady."

Reuter:—"Market was steady favourable weather being counter balanced by trade buying and covering by shorts.'

Liverpool:—

(1) New York market influenced by good weather map."

(2) In consequence of general bearish feeling the crop prospects continue good, smaller trade demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July	15.37 plus .08
October	14.69 plus .15
December	14.75 plus .14
January	14.71 plus .16
Middling Spot	15.00 plus .10

NEW YORK.

New York, June 5.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10-55 a.m.—

July	15.31
October	14.55
October, (New Contract)	14.26

New York. 11-45 a.m.—

July	15.79
October	14.52
October, (New Contract)	14.22

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 6.

Owing to abnormal situation, business in forward and ready cotton remained suspended today. It is understood that trading will not be resumed until minimum rates are fixed which we believe will be fixed somewher Rs. 240 for Broach J/A. delivery.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 6.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B. C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 July/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June
Banks buying 3 Months 1-5 15/16 July-August.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling DaD 90 3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 107-3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 13/16 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 5/8 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 5th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.815 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.10 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 4th inst. £4:4:11-1/2, 5th inst. £4:4:11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 4th inst. 15 13/16 5th inst. 16 3/4.
Silver London Forward 4th inst. 15 11/16 5th inst. 16 9/16.
Silver New York Ready 4th inst. 34 1/4 5th inst. 36 3/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4th inst. 2 3/16 p.c. 5th inst. 2 5/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4th inst. 2 1/2 p.c. 5th inst. 2 5/8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 4-1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 5.

July	15.60 plus .06
October	14.33 plus .13
Middling Spot	15.20 plus .06

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, June 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

	Opening	Closing
June		7.81—.0
July	7.77	7.76—.0
August		7.66—.0
September		7.62—.0
October	7.57	7.59—.0
November		7.56—.0
December		7.57—.0
January	7.55	7.58—.0
February		7.60—.0
March	7.60	7.62—.0
April		7.63—.0
May	7.62	7.66—.0
June		7.68—.0
Middling Spot		8.27—.1

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, June 5.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	60.
Sales of East Indian Speculation	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.35—.1
Scinde, Fine	4.60—.1
Scinde, Superfine	4.85—.1
Bengal, Good	4.10—.1
Bengal, Fully Good	4.35—.1
Bengal, Fine	4.60—.1
Oomra, Good	4.65—.1
Oomra, Fully Good	4.95—.1
Oomra, Fine	5.25—.1
Broach, Fully Good	5.65—.1
Broach, Fine	5.90—.1
Broach Superfine	6.15—.1

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

July	12.15—.0
November	12.05—.0
December	12.05—.0
January	12.14—.0
March	12.23—.0
May	12.31—.1
Sakellaridis F. G.F. Spot	13 10—.20

STOCKS AND SHARES.

QUIET BUT STEADY MARKET.

Absence Of Fresh Business.

Bombay, June 6.

To-day the share market ruled quiet but steady with a small turnover of business. There was absence of fresh business and shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 812 and after declining to Rs. 807 recovered the lost ground. Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 505 and after declining to Rs. 501 improved to Rs. 507. Pearl shares opened at Rs. 276 and after touching low figure of 273 closed at 278. Tata Hydro shares also ruled quiet but steady.

Owing to rumours Tata Steel shares opened easy Defds at 280. There was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 278. At this level Bulls supported the market and prices after improving to Rs. 290. closed at Rs. 287-8. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 52.

The share market will remain closed on the 7th 9th and 10th inst. for clearing purposes.

Out of a total of 22072 shares tendered through the clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock 149
Bombay Dyeing 590
Bombay Steamer 214.
Bombay Burma Old 362
Bundi 1590.
Century 553
Crescent 560
Colaba 401
Fazulbhoy 1055
Gokak 200
Nadiore 236
Indian Cement 226
Katni 285
Kohinoor 1173
New Great 721
Kohinoor 1173
Nagpur 186
Pabani 429
Pearl 675
Simplex 747
Swadeshi 253
Tata Steel Ordinary 6575.
Tata Steel Deferred 2044
Tata Hydro 218.
Tram 1395

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 6.

Bombay Dyeing 812, 7, 10, 7.
Century 311, 8, 13, 14, 13 13
Colaba 135, 33.
Crescent 108, 6.
Fazul 505, 3, 1, 7.
Indore 376, 72.
Maihowji N, 47.
Nagpur 477, 76, 77.
New Great 218, 16, 18.
Pearl 276, 73, 78.
Simplex 102, 4, 6.
Swadeshi 381, 78.
Burma 676, 75
Hydro 1180, 77, 80
Tram 133.
Deff. 280, 83, 78, 90 87
Ord. 50-3, 49,-14, 52.
Bundi N, 16 12.
Indian 250, 47.
Katni Ord. N. 183.
Alcock 233, 38.

MILLS.

Bombay, June 6.

100 Ahm. Advance 350.
50 Apollo 4/8.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 8-12.
250 Bom. Dyeing 813-12.
100 Century 313-12.
100 Central India 477-8.
100 Colaba 133-12.
100 Coorla 200.
100 Crescent 106-4.
250 Currim 110.
250 Dawn 635.
10 E. D. Sassoon 0-7-6.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphinstone 9-4.
250 Fazulbhoy 507-8.
100 Finlay 130.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 153-12.
1000 Hindustan 1760.
100 Indore Malwa 372-8.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastoorchand 11-14.
100 Khatau 125.
100 Kohincor 180.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 47-8.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 700.
50 Mysore 141/4
200 New Great 218-12.
100 New City 77|8.
250 Pabani 178-12.
250 Pearl 278-12.
100 Phoenix 380.
10 Premier 0|15|0.
100 Shapurji 6/14.
1000 Sholapur 1600.
250 Simplex 104-6.
100 Swan 127-8.
100 Swadeshi 378-12.
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42|8.
500 Vishnu P. 587-8.
500 Vishnu 2145.
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100/50 Baroda 71/4.
50/25 Central 15/8.
£10|5 Eastern 78|8.
500 Imperial 1297-8.
500|25 Imperial Contr. 323-12.
100-50 India 90.
Union 3-2-6.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 16-12.
70 Gwalior 78-8.
250 Indian 247-8.
100 Katni 1st P. 92-8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100|8.
40 Katni Def. 660.
100 Katni 183-12.
10 Punjab 10-14.
100 Sahabad 143|2 x.d.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19|8.
Oriental 1875.
Vulcan 6/14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 425.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.
50 Bom. Tram. P. 63-8.
50 Bom. Tram 135.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1180.
1000 Tata Power 556-4.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantej 812/8.
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Province 95-8.
100 Dho. Barramati 15/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 58.
500 Tapti Valley 676-4.

MINING.

10 Central India 2-8.
10 Shivrajpur 12.
150 Tata Steel 1 p. 135.
100 Tata Steel 2 p. 67
30 Tata Steel D. 287-8.
75 Tata Steel 52.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Alcock 238-12.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam 201/4.
250 Bombay Telephone 55.
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 3-11.
125 Bom. Burma Old 675.
50 Bom. New 258/12.
100 And. Bleaching 133-12.
15 Scindia 9-7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 6.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-46 Rs. 90-8.
4 p.c. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-3
4 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-2.
4 1/2 p.c. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86-10.
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-10.
5 p.c. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-7
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15.
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-5
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-5.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-5.
6 1/2 p.c. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs 104-14
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74-8
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-8
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73-8
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90-8
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-12

FORWARD RATES.

17th June settlement 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-14-6.
5 p. c. 1945-55 Rs. 100-14-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

—:o:—

SUDDEN RISE IN SAMPIN.

Osaka, June 6.

June 135.20 plus 7.90.
September 140.50 plus 7.10.
December 140.50 plus 6.90.

U. S. WHEAT CROP BELT.

—:o:—

Goods Rains.

America cables Wheat good rains Saskatchewan Alberta where needed corn prospects rain where needed dry weather Southwest.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 5.

July close @7|11s. 3|4d. 5|8d.
Oct. close @ 8|0s. 1|4d. 7|8d.
Dec. close @ 8|2s. 1|8d. 1d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:—
July per bushel doll. 1.06-3|8 up 7|8.
Sept. per bushel doll. 1.09-1|2 up 7|8.
Dec. per bushel doll. 1.14-1|4 up 1.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:—
July 19.63 0.
Aug. 19.77 1.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Ex. Godown.)

Bombay, June 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 476 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 871 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 6.

Castorseeds: Delivery September Opening Rs. 43-1. Highest Rs. 43-11, Closing Rs. 43-8.

The market will remain closed tomorrow on account of Bhim Ekadashi.

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD, INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WEARING CLOTHS OF SILK AND GOLD.

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High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India, not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and ost of the fats used in soap making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

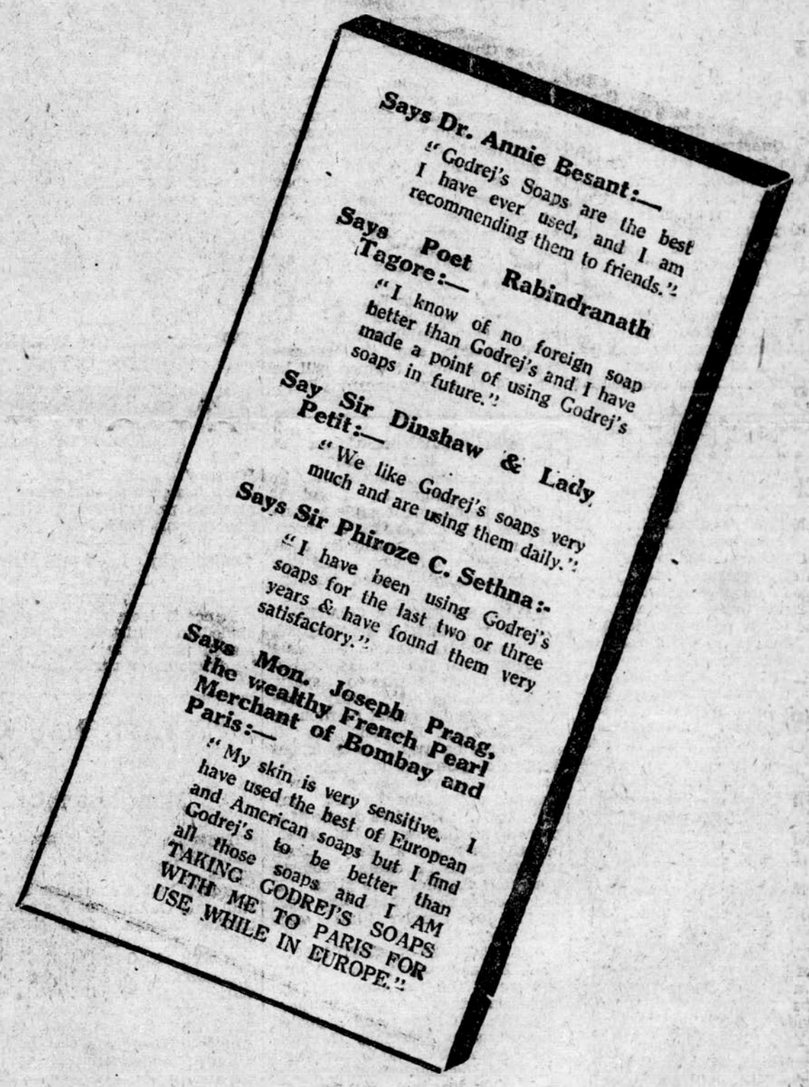
It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soapmaking are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

Godrej's Toilet Soaps Nos. 1 & 2.

Are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.


Says Dr. Annie Besant:—
"Godrej's Soaps are the best I have ever used, and I am recommending them to friends."
Says Poet Rabindranath Tagore:—
"I know of no foreign soap better than Godrej's and I have made a point of using Godrej's soaps in future."
Say Sir Dinshaw & Lady Petit:—
"We like Godrej's soaps very much and are using them daily."
Says Sir Phiroze C. Sethna:—
"I have been using Godrej's soaps for the last two or three years & have found them very satisfactory."
Says Mon. Joseph Praag, the wealthy French Pearl Merchant of Bombay and Paris:—
"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

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HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

On the Havre raw cotton market American cotton is quoted at Frs. 499, compared with Frs. 498 on May 7th. Yarns, No. 23 Vosges warp, made from American cotton and similar to British 33, yarns, are quoted at Frs. 17.00, compared with Frs. 17.50 on May 7th. Reports from Lille state that the situation in the cotton yarn and piecegoods markets has not improved and that business has been very difficult to negotiate.

BELGIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Sales in the Belgian cotton industry during the past month have been restricted. The price now quoted for yarn is approximately Frs. 22.00 per kilo, which is unchanged from May 7th.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 6.

3 months 2-5/33 p.c.
6 months 2-5/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money Call 5-1/4 p.c.
One month 4-1/2 p.c.
3 months 3-1/2 p.c.
6 months 3-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank rate 6 p.c
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Closed uncertain. Advanced on China and India buying. Sellers holding back.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 6.

Mint Gold Ready Rs. 21-9.
Mint Gold 1st Settlement Rs. 21-8-6.
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-9-6.
Silver Ready Rs. 48-4.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 48-3.
Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 47-4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 5.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	16-3/4
Forward	16-9/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 5.

Demand Bills	485.62

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President—All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S POWER.

WAS IT LEGAL ?

(BY A LAWYER.)

When our leaders have been recently thrown into jails for disobeying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order promulgated under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, one is set to think whether the said Order was legally made. One may refer to Woodroffe's Criminal Procedure where the author says "The words of this Section (144) are wide and rightly so if it is to serve the intention of the legislature but they do not justify (it has been held) any and every order which can be made to fall literally within its terms. In the first place, the extraordinary powers conferred, which extends to interference with legal rights (Abdool 5 C 132, Sundram 6 M. 203) should only be resorted to when the Magistrate is satisfied that other powers with which he is entrusted are insufficient. The Section should not be allowed to take the place of any other provision of law which might more appropriately apply (38 C. 878. 17 A. 485 F. B.).....For particular directions of law prevail over general.

There should be also an existence of emergency as a condition precedent.

There are particular directions to meet with this emergency under Section 124A., Sedition; Section 153, Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot; Section 153A, promoting enmity between classes; Section 505, statement, rumour or report conductive to public mischief and other Sections dealing with abetting unlawful assembly, rioting or theft.

Several of these offences are cognizable, i.e., police could have arrested the leaders even without warrant, more hurriedly and more conveniently than under the said Order under Section 144. There was no emergency and, if there was, there are ample particular laws to meet it.

Commenting on Sec. 188 under which these leaders are sentenced, the authors of the Code say: "We have, to the best of our ability, framed laws against the acts which ought to be repressed at all times and places, or at times and places which it is in our power to define. But there are acts which are at one time and place perfectly innocent, and which at another time and place are proper subjects of punishment; nor is it possible for the legislature to say at what time or what place such acts ought to be punishable." Then the authors quote the innocent example of a religious procession, some times becoming dangerous. Was the offence of the leaders of this type? The law anticipates such offences and has made ample provisions in I. P. Code. The Government apparently has preferred to get this Order promulgated to come within the usual procedure as a short and convenient cut. The very Order complaints of acts which are the subject matters of the Sections above quoted of I. P. Code.

Why was not the opportunity to show cause given as provided in Section 144? The Order also should have been based on evidence. A mere police report is not sufficient. The evidence should have also proved an emergency. The evidence ought to have been also led as to the emergency of the riot or affray etc. during the trial. If a Magistrate issuing an order is not lawfully empowered to promulgate it, no conviction for disobeying can stand (see Sohoni's Cr. Pr. Code). Never, therefore, was such an attempt made, it appears, by the Government against journalism.

LIBERALS & JOBS.

(BY SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.)

If any one were to review the political agitation carried on in the country during the last thirty years, he would find that the Liberals of the present day but the Moderates of the past did not take any active part in associating with the masses in the furtherance of the cause of their political uplift except on petioning the Government and only keeping faith then in Liberals and at present in the Labour party in the British Parliament when in power and accepting high jobs under Government, created as the result of the intensive agitation carried on by the Extremists of those times, who undoubtedly were the cause in bringing about expeditiously the Morley-Minto and Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

But these Reforms were introduced in such a manner as to keep the real powers in the hands of the Government who in no way were made responsible to the popular will. The creation of high posts for Indians in Executive Councils of the Government without making these posts responsible to the Legislatures was an intelligent step to win over the Liberals and those of their way of thinking, to Government side and thus to silence the agitation of the Nationalists who were not deluded by the game of the British statesmen b ysuch baits of high jobs.

In the beginning the Congress went on passing resolutions year after year for asking the Government for the Indianisation of the services in India. The Congress soon found its mistake that unless the present system was changed by making it responsible to the people, no good would come out of it merely by Indianisation of services. For we find that although the Police and Revenue Departments and the Executive Councils have to a certain extent been Indianised, the persons holding posts in these services forget that they are Indians as soon as they enter these services and become hostile to the aspirations of their own countrymen and country's good. Hence Lok. Tilak carried on the propaganda of educating the masses by touring from one village to another and acquainting them of their real status and position in the country by organising mass lecture meetings.

No one can find a better proof for effecting immediate change in the present system of Government by making the Ministers and the members of the Executive Councils of the Government, responsible to the people—not to speak of the Police excesses all over the country in the name of Law and Order although there are Indians as Ministers and member of the Executive Councils of the Government—than the conduct of one of the Ministers in the Bombay Executive Council, viz, Rao Bahadur Harilal Desai, in defying the wishes of his constituency when he has now found his present lucrative job and position secure under the present system of government, which is not responsible to the people. No person however high he may be in educational qualifications, intelligence and wealth and position, could have dared to flout the wishes of his constituency by sticking to his job.

In all the Provinces the Liberals have been the recipients of high posts under the Reforms, which did not take the country a bit towards Dominion Status, but these Reforms created communal strifes and quarrels for jobs and seats in the different Legislative Councils and Local Bodies in the country under the plea of the protection of minorities.

Why Mr. Jinnah, in his latest statement to the press justifying the preferential treatment to the minorities, under the pretex of the protection of the minorities, in the new Reforms that are contemplated to be given shortly, as every thing would be carried on by majority, which is not a new principle to be introduced in the new Legislatures of the country under the new Reforms, as he wants to make the people in the country believe, sat quietly during the pre-Reform Legislatures, which carried business also by majority and why did he not agitate then to get special powers for the minorities? It will be seen that there is not a single proof during the pre-Reform days that the interests of the minorities had been either overlooked or neglected in spite of the absence of special representations for the minorities on the Councils.

The late Sir Surendranath Banerji, the tiger of Bengal, and Extremist of the former times could not do any thing as a Minister, for improving the political status of the Indians, which he advocated most vigorously from the Congress platforms every year and had to remain as meek as a lamb, as he was confined within the four corners of the constitution of the present irresponsible system of Government; and for this reason most of the Liberals in Office have proved to be a helping hand to the Government for the coercion of the Nationalist movement, as they very well know that they are not responsible to the people for their actions, however detrimental they may be to the country's interests and progress.

The statement of Mr. Benn in the House of Commons on the India Debate, the speech of Mr. MacDonald before his constituency and the justification of Mr. Baldwin before the audience in Lancashire, all these distinctly show that England is not going to grant Dominion Status to India, in its true sense, to the prejudice of the interests of the British people, till it is convenient for her to hold India in bondage. No amount of columns of resentment published in newspapers on such statements and speeches would bring India nearer to the goal of Dominion Status.

Such is the history of the role played by the Liberals all over India, who have not done anything materially to elevate the masses except by enjoying the rich fruits derived by the unceasing efforts and sacrifices of the Nationalists, and styling themselves as the leaders of the people without any following.

The Nationalists would not grudge the Liberals enjoying the fruits of the Nationalists' sacrifices in the cause of the country. But what the Nationalists sincerely wish from their Liberal countrymen is that they should in no way be a party to the Government's unjust policy of repressive measures in the name of the so called Law and order, to suppress the legitimate efforts of the Nationalists to change the present system of Government.

NATIONAL ANTHEM IN THEATRES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent, one Mr. Adi Sett, dares to dictate in his letter published in the "Times of India" of 29th ultimo, that it is obnoxious to leave the theatres when the "National Anthem" is being played. In his argument he cites a case of a wealthy Hindu—who I suppose occupied a better seat than the correspondent—who while wearing Gandhi cap and Khaddar visited a theatre and when the show was at its end and the "National Anthem" was on the verge of playing he quickly got up and quitted. He further adds that the managers of theatres should not allow such disloyal people to desert the theatres when the "National Anthem" is being played.

The people could be controlled by stricter and harsher laws of a Government, but it is not possible to control the "whims and will" of an individual. If the above gentleman had regarded the matter from a business point of view it would have been obvious to him that the theatre managers could not afford to play with the whims of his patronizers. In no circumstances could they dare and order the people visiting the theatres to keep still and steady, when the "National Anthem" is being played. It is an individual's lookout. I do not want to criticise the correspondent, but it seems he has been endowed with ingenious brain and, therefore, it is likely he might come forward with another letter extending his free advice to the managers that, together with the slide they show in the beginning—"Patronizers are requested not to smoke inside the theatre. By the order of the Commissioner of Police", they should add, "the patronizers are earnestly requested to obey all the orders of this theatre and when the "National Anthem" is being played "they must stand still and steady". Any idfringment of this would lead the manager to do an unpleasant job by handing over the disloyal person to the police". Would any of the public-spirited pleaders give his free advice under what section the punishment could be inflicted upon the offender.

I am afraid the correspondent might go further and add in his worthy advice that people wearing Gandhi caps and khaddar should not be allowed to attend the theatres as according to this loyal correspondent such disloyalists have no right to visit in this costume as they are depriving the British labourer from earning his bread.

May I inform this correspondent that Indians have common sense and they do not want such childish advice from loyal Pedderroad-wallas. Let me impress him as a friend that Indians have no grudge against the King-Emperor or the Prince of Wales, nor for the English people in general but against the "British policy."—Yours, etc.,

ADI B. HAKIM.
Khamgaon, June 2.

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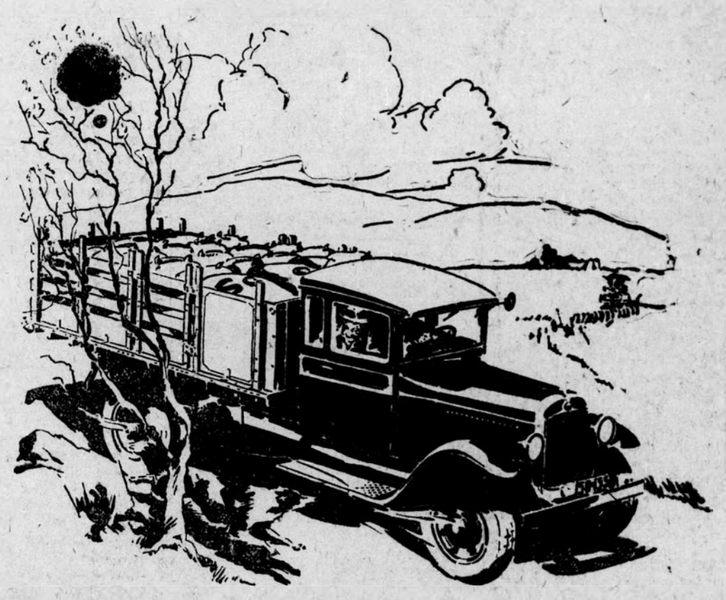

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CHINA'S EXILED EMPEROR.

Greatly Reduced In Fortune.

Mr. Pu Yi, who fled from Peking to the safety of the Japanese Concession in Tientsin in 1924, has had to move into cheaper quarters in order to save a matter of £10 or £12 a month in rent.

Mr. Vernon McKenzie, who recently had breakfast with the ex-Emperor in his new home, writes in the "Daily Express" that the change into cheaper quarters would be an event of minor importance if it were not that, once, his host seemed destined to be one of the famous rulers in the world. A few years ago, in a wave of economy, he decided to dismiss 1,100 servants. To-day he must count every penny, to see that his month's budget balances.

Continuing, Mr. McKenzie says: He was, in 1912, the Boy Emperor of China, apparently securely fixed on the Throne of Heaven, and destined to rule—as nine or ten of his ancestors had done before him—with the power of life and death over more than one quarter of humanity. His throne had begun tottering; then, when he was eighteen. It collapsed. The Republicans captured Peking in 1924, and even his shadow of authority vanished. He fled ultimately to sanctuary in Tientsin, where the Japanese received him in their concession, and domiciled him in a house renting for £50 a month.

And now he has had to move to cheaper quarters.

The former Manchu Emperor, who when an infant was selected by the sturdy old Empress Dowager to carry on the Ching dynasty, is not a figure of world importance to-day, and is never likely to be. There is no Royalist party, hoping to place him again on the throne. He himself has no imperial ambitions; but he has an ambition to escape from China, even from the friendly Japanese concession. He wants, first of all, to visit England, about which he knows a good deal, and for which he has a tremendous regard. This is still impracticable, however, for political and financial reasons.

"I hope both these difficulties will be cleared up by next year, and then I may go abroad", he remarked during our chat. 'When Prince George was in China he came to see me, and I enjoyed his visit immensely."

I asked him whom he would like most to meet, and he replied. "The Prince of Wales." After the Prince he would like to meet Lloyd George, Charlie Chaplin, Hoover and Lindbergh.

Pu Yi has no harsh criticisms of the Nationalist Government on any political score, but in some non-political ways he feels that the Republican Government has been unnecessarily callous. He has written more than once to Nanking, asking for a minor favour. The authorities usually do not even deign to answer.

He wrote recently to request that some of the portraits of his ancestors, taken from the Shou Hwang Tien, in Coal Hill, Peking, and transferred to the museum, be turned over to the Ching (Manchu) household for safe keeping. It did not seem much to ask, particularly when it is known that in China historical treasures have a way of disappearing from guarded museums. There was no answer. He read later, in a Tientsin newspaper, that his request had been refused.

Pu Yi is happily married, and devoted to his wife, who at present is a semi-invalid. A little money and foreign medical care might work wonders in her recovrey. He is just twenty-three now, and frets at his prisoner state. He has had no money from the Chinese Government since 1923, and his property, valued at inestimable millions, has been confiscated.

I asked him about his deposition in 1924, and he told me how he ran for his life down crooked alleys, finally reaching the palace of his uncle, Prince Chun. He was safe there only for a few hours, and had to shift again, to Tientsin.

"I could do nothing, of course", young Pu Yi told me quietly, perhaps a little bitterly, for he feels that less than justice has been meted out. "I had never tried to interfere in the Republican form of Government. I kept no army. I did not want to fight. I wanted peace for China. I said to the soldiers: "Here is China. I gladly abdicate my phantom of authority. I give my people to you. May there always be peace!' But I am afraid they have not found happiness. Even in the old days, before 1912, China was very poor—but she was at least one nation. And now——"

TO SLEEP. THINK OF YOUR FEET.

When you cannot sleep, put your mind upon your feet. Concentrate upon them entirely. If you have any corns, think them away The feet represent the understanding, you know, and the more perfect your feet become, the greater will be your understanding, or perhaps it is the other way around. I have found that when a thing puzzles me at night, if I concentrate upon my feet I begin to see things clearer in just a few moments, and in the morning the veil is torn away. Let go all thought of worry, of fear, of dislike of any task, and think of your feet. It works out right for you when you bless your feet. I never had a corn or a tired arch in my life and I think the reason for it is this: I have always looked upon them as my most comforting companions, my never wearying vehicles of transportation. Nobody ever did half as much for me as my feet have done and are still doing.

Night Life.

—:o:—

SLEEP. By Donald A. Laird and Charlse G. Mulled. New York: The John Day Companies. 1930. Doll 2.50.

Have you ever awakened to have your blood run cold at the sound of prowling footsteps in the hallway or the rustling of a burglar under the bed? That may be because the pressure of the pillow on your ear has started internal sounds. Have you ever dreamt that you were Doctor Cook at the North Pole? Perchance that's because your foot has been uncovered and has grown very cold Have you ever had a sleepless night and blamed a cup of coffee drunk at midnight for it? It's quite likely it was not the coffee but the game of bridge upon which your mind was intent until the stroke of twelve that was responsible for it. Have you ever slept the long, dreamless sleep of the just after a steaming night-cap? Well, that's perhaps because a little, oh, just a wee small amount of liquor seems to be conductive to peaceful slumber.

At least so says the psychological laboratory of Colgate University whose staff for some years now have been carrying on experiments designed to discover what it is that best induces to healthful sleep and to what extent mankind must have sleep in order best to fulfil its capacities. This book, the by-product of those investigations, makno pretense at scientific exhaustiveness; it is merely a skimming of the results obtained and a codification of those facts into a few generalisations that should be both helpful and interesting to the lay public. We commend it to you if you are on the lookout for a book that will keep you wakeful until you deem it time to go to bed, and that will allow you to drop off to pleasant slumbers the moment your head touches the pillow.

If you are one of the unfortunate persons to whom sleep does not come easily, either because you are emotionall, physically or intellectually overestimated, or because you are sensitive to external disturbances, you will find it more inclined to your wooing if you seek it in a room tinted in green or blue, carpeted and curtained in velour, furnished with a double bed with a coil spring and a mattress of midium softness, with sheets wide enough to hang over the side of the bedstead, blankets a soft wool, and a velour spread,—a room, of course, as remote from the noises of the street as possible, through which air is moving, which is moderate in temperature, and from which light is excluded. If you would sleep most effectively, don't roll up into a ball; on the other hand, don't stretch out like an arrow. Sink down into the bed, and let your knees sag slightly. It makes little difference apparently whether you sleep on your side or on your back, except that in the latter position you are likely to be guilty of shoring. The time of your deepest sleep is in the first hour or two of your slumbers; but the hour of profoundest relaxation is later. As to the number of hours of sleep your system demands, that depends entirely upon your temperament, your activities, your age, and the character of your slumber. Edison has on occasion managed very comfortably, and with no diminution of mental alertness, on a daily average of less than four hours, while Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, needed nine, and preferred, ten hours of sleep. The average intellectual worker, according to Colgate calculations, needs at least eight hours of sleep, though for the lumberjack, longshoreman, or manual worker half that number may be sufficient.

If you sleep as an average grown person should, assuming that you will live to the age of seventy, you will, if you are now thirty, sleep before you die thirteen years, four months, one day, and sixteen hours; if you are forty, you will sleep ten years, if you are fifty; you will sleep 6 years, eight months, three days, and eight hours.

"Oh! sleep, it is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole." On the whole considering its effect on health and usefulness as set forth in the first part of this volume, it would seem wise to disregard Mark Twain's admonition not to go to bed, since so many people die there. But read the book if you would discover why you get sleepy, why you ought to sleep, and how to get sleep.

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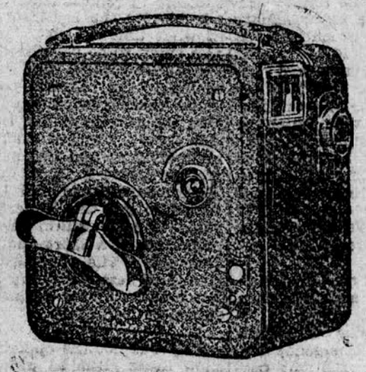

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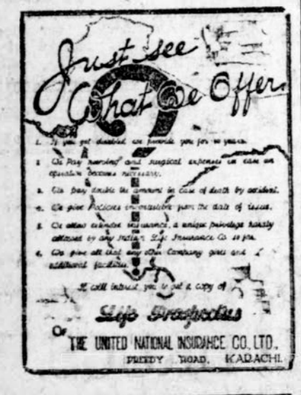

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QUADRANGULAR AND M. C. C. MATCHES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great pleasure that some of the members of the Hindu Gymkhana have taken a lead to boycott the Quadrangular and the M. C. C. Matches. When the country is in the throes of a religious, moral and political upheaval it is not advisable to indulge in merry-making and in incurring huge expenses. When people are sacrificing their very lives at the altar of the country's freedom it would not behove Indians to waste their time in merry-making. They can very well devote their time in doing some good to the country rather than indulge in sports. If the organisers do not succeed in cancelling their participation in the Quadrangular and the M. C. C. matches, I suggest that a very rigorous picketing be carried out especially at the time of the M. C. C. matches.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. VASI.

May 31.

TO PLAY OR NOT TO PLAY?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being a cricketer myself, I am heartily with the Hindu youths; yes, youths,—because young men only can play good cricket; who have taken up the question of not playing the coming Quadrangular match at Poona, and also the M. C. C. matches in Bombay.

As for the last-named, it is my firm conviction, along with that of several other cricketers, that there is not a single good match arranged and there is hardly any interest in it and it is doomed before-hand. I think the guarantors of the gate-money should wake up and stop these matches in time. We cannot, in the present state of the country, afford to guarantee such a huge sum of money for inviting players to play and show us some good cricket.

As for the Quadrangular Match, we know what an extra amount of money and trouble it costs to take all three Indian teams to Poona, and it is surely a bit of politics to refuse to play this match also. We cannot sit blind and hands folded everywhere. If there should be no politics in Municipal Corporation, no politics in Improvement Trust and Port Trust and Development Department, no politics in schools and colleges and offices, no politics in cricket and other games, where on earth should it be? It should be only in British circles and spheres and also to suit them.

May the resolution to be put before the Hindu Gymkhana general meeting be passed with an unanimous voice and with acclamation and I will say that we stand for our self-respect. We refuse to play in fact any cricket with any English teams this year, only for the sake of self-respect when such sufferings is being noticed all round the country.—Yours, etc.,

"A PARSI NATIONALIST."

BOMBAY'S PLAY GROUNDS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Sunday last I was passing along the Willingdom Play Ground I found groups of boys and girls hovering at each gate, persuading the caretaker to open the gates. While two other groups of six were engaged in an informal Ball Game on the sidewalks, regardless of cars, trucks and automobiles passing up and down every minute, and every time the ball slipped them the boys dodget across the street for it. As regards the adults who when the play-ground is open constitute the major part of the attendance were engaged in petty forms of cards game, and squads puffing away carbon monoxide gas (Cigarettes) which they term "Relaxation".

On enquiry I find that all play-grounds are kept closed on Sundays, this practice I feel is not keeping up to the aims of the play ground movement. It is my contention that the play-ground to be successful should occupy as much as possible all leisure hours of its neighbourhood in wholesome recreation and not let them waste their time at street corners which is pernicious to their moral development. Dr. Tate MacKanzie of spring-field (U. S. A.) was right when he said "Streets are schools for the training of criminals".

One suggestion that has occupied and fascinated me is that Sunday being a holiday needs a more varied and interesting programme. Those in charge of play-grounds would do well to keep these open on Sundays.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

June 3.

"FAILURE OF PEACE MOVE".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The mission of peace negotiations undertaken and carried on by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, of his own accord, met, as we hear, with a total failure as was expected by all excepting perhaps by Mr. Husseinbhoy himself. It is really astonishing to find what led Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee to undertake this mission? Can one not be justified in saying that Mr. Laljee placed too much confidence in his own foresight by disregarding the clear warning given to him by so many representatives of the Associations who had met him at the Indian Merchants' Chamber's offices against leading any deputations? Had he not got enough experience of the mentality of our Government before? If he had not, old be not at least know that Mahatma Gandhi cooperated with the Government for a number of years and even helped the Government in their hour of need—the Great War? Who else but Mahatma can be expected to know more of the true character of our Government? Did Mr. Vithalbhai Patel also not get the same experience of the inside of the Government after his close contact with them for the last five years? When these instances were before him, how could Mr. Husseinbhoy expect that he would be able to perform miracles with the same Government simply by interviews? Will he now centre his attention and energy in organising the Bombay commercial bodies with a view to ensure complete unity and to plan some effective step which will bend the Government to the national will?—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

June 3.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS WORK APPRECIALED

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to enclose herewith the copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary, Congress House, along with the donation in the hospital fund and shall thank you if you will kindly insert the same in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, etc.,

EBRAHIM ESOOFALLI.

COPY.

Bombay, 28th May, 1930.

The Secretary,
Congress House,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I cannot but express my hearty thanks in appreciation of the services rendered by the Congress volunteers right from the commencement of the riot at 10 p.m. yesterday till early hours the next day.

They have done their utmost to spread peace over the affected area and their work was, indeed, laudable to calm the Muslim brothers and advise them to observe peace and tranquility and I am of opinion that the cause of somewhat peaceful passing of the day was entirely due to such advice given to them.

In appreciation of the invaluable work rendered to the general public I have pleasure in enclosing herewith my cheque for Rs. 51 in your fund receipt of which kindly acknowledge.

Yours faithfully,
EBRAHIM ESOOFALLI.

A GRIEVANCE UNREDRESSED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to refer to the letter in your issue of the 19th instant, regarding Culvem Grievance, and seek your indulgence for a further space on the subject to appeal to His Grace most urgently that the Church may be opened at an early date, the required priest given to the people, their wants supplied and their souls taken care of. Unless this is done, the discontent and dissatisfaction will not disappear and peace and goodwill never come to bless the people and Pastor.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

May 26.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" "HOWLERS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Hitvada" had some time back published an article on some journalstic "howlers". Every reader of Anglo-Indian journals come across not only comical but tragi-comical "howlers," even in "Leading Newspapers of Asia" The metamorphosis of Sardar Abdul Wali Khan into King Nadir Shah, or that of Mrs. Irawati Karve into the wife of her brother-in-law. Mr. B. D. Karve, pale into insignificance, as compared to the glaring blunders of well-known historical facts, which are, sometimes, perpetrated with impunity. There is a "learned" article, in the "Times of India" of May 19, on the "Accursed Diamond", in which the history of the sinister power of the world-famous gem, the Kohi-Noor, is detailed. The contributor is no less a person than Sir Edward Denison Rose, the great Orientalist. While describing how the diamond got into the possession of Nadir Shah, the writer is reported to have given the following starling "history":—"A harem beauty, incensed because another dancing girl had taken her place in the Emperor's favour, betrayed the secrets of its whereabouts to Nadir Shah revealing to him that Aurungzeb wore it hidden in his turban which he never removed... ..... He planned a gorgeous State function, the climax of which would be the ceremony of reinstating the Mogul Emperor on the throne of his Tartar ancestors. While the ceremonial was taking place, Nadir reminded Aurangzeb that it was a time-honoured custom that as a sign of friendliness they should exchange turbans. He himself took off his sleepskin turban ..... and in one breath-taking instant had seized the Moghul Emperor's and placed on his own head."

Does not, even, a school-boy know that Aurungzeb died in 1707, and that the invasion of Nadir Shah took place in 1739—in the reign of Munammad Shah, the great grandson of Aurungzeb? Apart from other historical inaccuracies, regarding the "dancing girl" and the puritan Emperor, the account of the "ceremonial" in which Aurungzeb is stated to have taken part, full thirty two years after his own death, can only be described as a "terrible travesty" of facts. It is necessary to mention here that "Aurungzeb" cannot be a misprint, as the name has been deliberately used four times in the course of the article. As if this were not enough, I read in to-day's "Illustrated Weekly of India" that "Sir Pherozsnah Menta made some very interesting remarks, at a recent meeting of the Bombay Rotary Club, on the question of the risk which insurance companies considered some years ago attended the life insurance of Europeans in India"! How easily the dead come to life in the editorial sanctor of Bori Bunder!—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, May 25.

MR. KALDATE'S CONVICTION AND AFTER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A report sent by your Thana correspondent about the trial of Mr. Kaldate which took place before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Kalyan on Tuesday was already published in your paper on Wednesday last. As the report makes reference to the unfortunate incident of that day, namely, that I was prevented by Mr. Kazi, the Sub-Inspector for Taluka Sashti, from garlanding Mr. Kaldate, it is desirable that I should place before your readers all the facts connected with the incident together with the legal aspect of the question which I came to know subsequently so that they may form their own impressions about the attitude of the Police officer in question.

It will be remembered Mr. Kazi was the complainant in the case and his duties were over as soon as the judgment was delivered convicting Mr. Kaldate and sentencing him to suffer R. I. for 6 months. The Magistrate was kind in allowing me to garland Mr. Kaldate in the Court-room. As soon as Mr. Kaldate was taken out he was profusely garlanded in the verandah outside the Court by several persons who knew what tremendous work he had done in the villages. Mr. Kazi began to impose his authority by calling upon Mr. Kaldate in a harsh tone to throw down the garlands and follow him outside. Apart from the question whether Mr. Kazi was entitled to interfere in a matter which was outside his province, or not, did he not realize that he was thereby wounding the feelings and sentiments of several persons who had gathered there to pay their respects to Mr. Kaldate? In fact, hundreds of villagers were waiting outside in the compound to know first-hand the result of the case. Now comes the legal aspect. If anybody could have taken charge of the accused after the sentence was pronounced, it was Mr. Hakim, the Sub-Inspector for Thana Town, who was to take the accused to the jail and hand him over to the jail authorities. Mr. Kazi's duties were over as soon as the case was finished. He was Sub-Inspector for Sashti Taluka within the juridiction of which the offence was alleged to have been committed by the accused. He got the accused arrested, lodged complaint against him, was examined as complainant in the case and as such he had no right to take charge of the accused. So, it was clear it was not for him to decide whether the accused should or should not be allowed to be garlanded by those who wanted to garland him. As I went on protesting against the orders of Mr. Kazi who asked Mr. Kaldate to throw down the flowers, Mr. Hakim, the P.S.I. Thana Town, came there and asking Mr. Kaldate to keep the flowers in his hands took him away. Mr. Kazi also said that he would put me under arrest if I interfered. I challenged him to do so. But it was an empty threat. The following persons were present in court, who were eye-witnesses of the above incident: Mr. Karbhari, Advocate, High Court, Mr. P. V. Patil, pleader, Bandra, Mr. Dias, Solicitor, Bandra, Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, Pleader, Thana, Mr. Keshao Mekal, President of the Sashti Taluka Local Board.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. BAJPAI.
Secretary, Sashti Taluka Congress Committee.

Thana, May 30.

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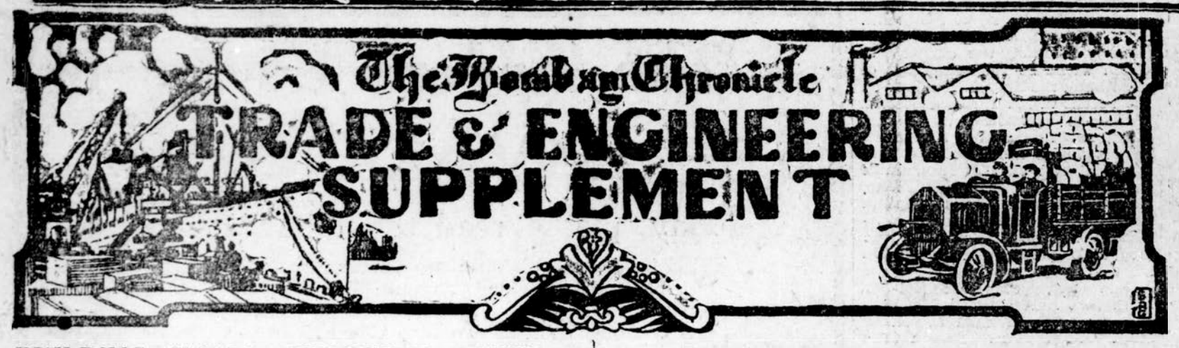


BUILDING SMALL CONCRETE TANKS.

The construction of concrete tanks has long since passed the experimental stage and in all parts of the world we have ample evidence of such tanks serving various purposes and efficiently fulfilling the most exacting conditions for the storage of liquids. Indoors, out-of-doors, above or below ground, concrete tanks are easily built, nor need appearance be sacrificed for utility, for concrete—the most adaptable building material known to modern science—permits of moulding to any shape or form which architectural whim may dispose, and, for this reason is of inestimable value where storage accommodation is required in a position unsuited to other types of containers, says a pamphlet issued by the Concrete Association of India.

To the householder, the ryot and the industrialist alike, tanks and cisterns are necessary adjuncts to existence and the purpose of this pamphlet is to explain briefly how they may be easily and economically constructed in concrete, even by those lacking expert knowledge in this class of work.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS.

The materials commonly used for building tanks are wood, steel, brick or stone masonry and cement concrete. Of these, very definite advantages are obtained by the use of the latter.

Concrete, unlike other materials, goes on increasing in strength with age. It does not require periodical painting, for it is subject neither to rust nor decay. Its great advantage of being easily moulded to suit, in shape and size, the position to be occupied, has already been mentioned and being composed of coarse and fine aggregates the major portion of the materials required (usually sand and stone), it can be made almost anywhere from materials available locally.

An important factor in the choice of a water storage tank is its absolute cleanliness. Most diseases are produced by germs, these being greatly encouraged where storage arrangements are insanitary. The concrete tank does not harbour germs and it may be readily cleaned. It is therefore the ideal material for such construction.

Formwork of some kind, usually timber, is necessary for concrete tank construction, but such forms are inexpensive and with a little forethought, and care in handling during construction, they can be used over and over again or for some other work. Tanks of quite appreciable size may be built in concrete without special plant, the only requisite being the wooden forms, which need only be sufficient to deal with 3 to 4 feet of the height of the tank. As progress with the concreting is made so may the forms be raised.

THE CHOICE OF SHAPE.

There are certain considerations which must be brought to bear in deciding the shape of the concrete tank or cistern which is to be built. In this respect the adaptability of the material provides an unrestricted choice; but round, rectangular or square shapes are generally adopted and therefore will be the only ones considered in this pamphlet.

Round tanks have the economical advantage in respect to quantity of materials required for a given capacity. They are also more easily made watertight, as there are no corners. Against these advantages circular forms are more difficult to make than rectangular or square forms, and the bending of the reinforcing rods for a round tank naturally calls for a certain amount of skill, particularly if the diameter of the tank is small.

THE ROMANCE OF GLYCERINE.

Glycerine, which many of us use for chapped hands, was discovered exactly 150 years ago by Karl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish apothecary, who was one of the most famous chemists of all time.

Although, outside the ranks of scientists, his name is little known, he was the discoverer of all kinds of useful substances, such as ammonia, hydrochloric acid gas, manganese, chlorine, tartaric acid, lactic acid, and arsenic acid, the poisonous substance generally known as arsenic.

But of all his discoveries glycerine was probably the most valuable. He called this colourless, viscid fluid "the sweet principle of fats", the descriptive adjective being used because, as we have all known from childhood, glycerine is very sweet to the taste.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

For a long time it was supposed not to crystallise, for in cold weather it merely thickened into a gum-like lump, but one day in the winter of 1367, when some glycerine was being carried on a ship in very cold weather, it was found, to the astonishment of everyone, that the substance had actually frozen into a solid crystalline mass.

But while glycerine itself was thus discovered a century and a half ago, its manufacture in large quantities is one of the great romances of recent times. It can be obtained from all oily or fatty substances, by various processes, but we should never be able to obtain our glycerine so cheaply were it not that it is a by-product of soap manufacture.

WEALTH RUNNING AWAY.

The spent lyes from soap-making were formerly allowed to run away into rivers as a waste product. In fact, one of the problems of the old soap manufacturers was how to get rid of this substance, and yet all the time, had they only known it, they were allowing millions of pounds of wealth to pour down the drain. In Germany alone a famous chemist has estimated that £180,000 worth of glycerine was allowed to run away every year.

When, however, soap-making was put on a really scientific basis, and the various valuable by-products were secured for use, a new era began. It is estimated that even in a small works producing only ten tons of soap a week, the saving effected by obtaining the glycerine by means of a vacuum evaporator process is at least £1,200 a year. So when we remember the hundreds of thousands of tons of soap manufactured every year, the value of the glycerine obtained is fabulous.

A VERY IMPORTANT SUBSTANCE.

It is really one of the most important and useful substances in the modern home. Think of some of its myriad uses. For chapped hands and lips it is invaluable, as we all realise. Not so many people are aware that for a sore throat a dessert-spoonful of glycerine in a glass of hot milk brings almost instant relief, and that glycerine and honey form an excellent cough cure.

Glycerine, too, say a tablespoonful, added to a linseed poltice, greatly adds to its healing and soothing effects. Those who suffer from dandruff can get a great deal of benefit by rubbing into their scalp glycerine diluted with water and boracic acid. Rubbed into the soles of the feet, it saved them from getting that tired feeling which comes to all who have to be on their feet for long hours together—nurses, waitresses, shop-girls, policemen, and so on.

Taken internally it serves much the same purpose as cod-liver-oil, and it is recommended by doctors as a local application for diseases of the skin and of the ear. Doctors also use it as a solvent for many drugs.

MOTORISTS USE GLYCERINE.

In various household operations it is extraordinarily useful. If used in the making of cakes, in the proportion of one ounce to a pound of flour, it makes butter go much further, and prevents the cake from getting stale. If the egg-beater or mincing machine is too stiff in working, a drop of glycerine rubbed into the bearings will set it working again. With glycerine smeared round the top of a saucepan, the milk will not boil over, and when a teaspoonful of it is put with the fruit that is being cooked only half the usual amount of sugar will be needed.

Then there are many other uses of this remarkable substance. Even the motorist can benefit by it. In cold weather a substantial dose of glycerine in the radiator of a car will prevent the water freezing, and a smear of glycerine on the windscreen will prevent the glass from getting fogged.

Glycerine is used in perfumery, in calico printing, in leather manufacture, and as a preservative for the small and delicate anatomical preparations needed by scientists. One great use of it nowadays is in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine for dynamite, blasting gelatine, and other explosives, and the lack of glycerine by the Germans during the Great War was one of the contributory causes of their defeat.

MAKING MOTORS MIND.

(By Mr. E. J. Minert, Service Manager of General Motors India Ltd.)

Careful drivers will avoid sudden stops except in an emergency. A general practice of the sudden application of brakes imposes an excessive strain on all parts of the car, necessitating more frequent adjustments and repairs than would normally be expected.

* * * *

When a light burns out it is usually due to excessive battery voltage caused by corroded battery leads, broken wiring or dirty or loose connections in the charging circuit. These conditions can be avoided by taking your car to the service station periodically for a complete checking of the electrical system.

* * * *

A pinched tube can be prevented if, after the casing is on the rim and before spreading the rim, the tyre tool is run around the bead on both sides of the casing which allows the tube and tyre flap to slip into place.

* * * *

To get the most mileage out of tyres it is good to reverse their rotation occasionally. This will reduce wear through "scuffing", which is a slipping action that tests show is responsible for much wear.

* * * *

Trouble sometimes results from allowing petrol to get low in the tank as this may cause sediment and water to be sucked into the feed line and carburetor.

* * * *

Leaky valves may be the cause of loss of power. Take your car to the service station for a thorough inspection if performance is not up to standard. Have the carbon cleaned and valves ground if inspection discloses poorly seated valves.

* * * *

Be sure to keep all lamp lenses clean. This is easy to do and facilitates the pleasure of motoring and diminishes the chances of accidents. The rear lamp especially is apt to become entirely covered with dirt. If so, it is practically useless.

* * * *

A rattle that is often difficult to locate can sometimes be traced to loose bolts which hold the bumper connections.

* * * *

Trouble often thought to be with the carburetor sometimes can be eliminated by removing the pipe line and cleaning it. Usually there is a strainer at the base of the carburetor, or at some point in the fuel line. This strainer often becomes so clogged that the carburetor does not get a sufficient flow of petrol. Before changing the adjustment of the carburetor, it is advisable to find out whether there are any obstacles in the line.

* * * *

A warning is issued to those who sometimes use the clutch pedal for a foot-rest. This habit causes needless wear on the various parts of the mechanism affected.

* * * *

Misalignment of the front wheels or low pressure in the front tyres will cause hard steering.

* * * *

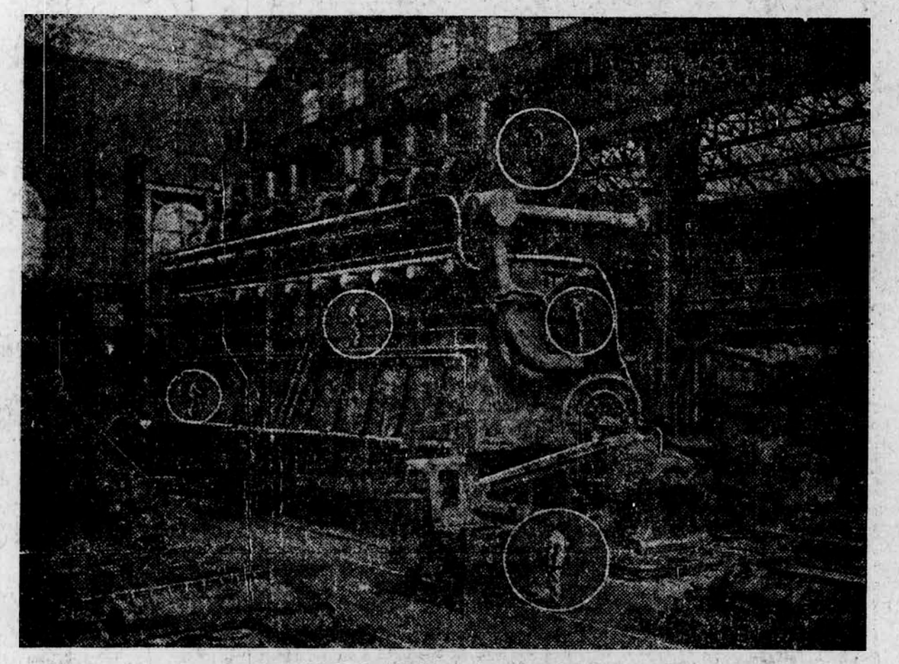
Special attention should be given to the battery, ignition cables and spark plugs in cold weather because cold petrol needs a hot spark.

* * * *

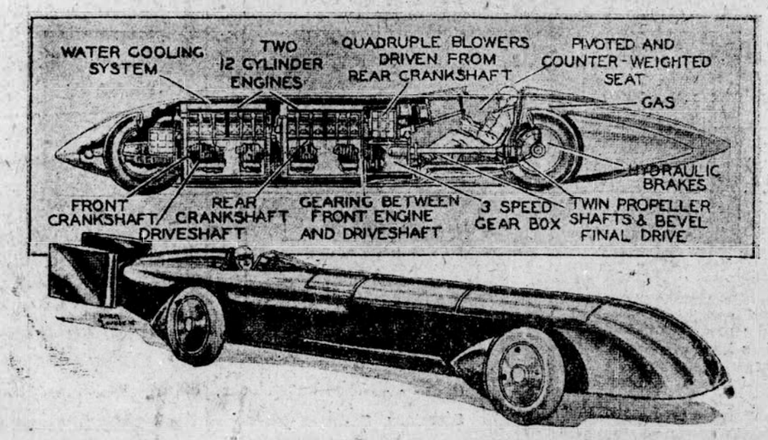
A bucking engine is sometimes due to improper adjustment of spark plugs or breaker-point gaps.

* * * *

The best time to drain the radiator for flushing is immediately after a long trip.



A giant Diesel engine to generate 10,000-H.P. Its huge size can be realised by comparison with the men in the circles.



The Sunbeam racer, Silver Bullet, which was to make an attempt to beat Segrave's record speed of 231 miles per hour.

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"WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO KILL CHILDREN."

GARHWAL COURT-MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS

ABBOTTAGAD, June 5.

At the Garhwal Rifles court-martial to-day, witness Jathalsingh, questioned by Capt. R. W. G. Stephens, said the accused Havildar Chandersing and Havildar Narainsing were in habit of absenting themselves from the lines between 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. He had reported this fact to Subedar Jaising. Witness had made that report because of the fact that the accused had told him what was happening in the bazar and one day how two Sahibs had been killed at Landikotal. Both the accused had admitted to him that they belonged to a society called the Arya Samaj and further that Chandarsingh had endeavoured to get the witness to join and observe the customs of this society.

Mr. Mukindilal, cunsel for the defence, objected to the evidence re the Arya Samaj as being irrelevant. On the advice of the Judge Advocate the court determined to call the evidence of the Deputy Commissioner of Abbottabad on the subject of the Arya Samaj.

ARYA SAMAJ ACTIVITIES.

Lt.-Col. M. E. Raz, Deputy Commissioner, Abbottabad, giving evidence said that in the course of his official duties he had become conversant with questions relating to political bodies and associations. The Arya Samaj was a religious body consisting of advanced Hindu opinion but its members had tendency advanced political views. Of recent years, political disturbances as far as witness knew had not been traced to that organisation.

Questioned by the defence counsel, witnesll stated that there was no bar to Government servants joining the Arya Samaj.

In view of this evidence the court decided to consider the evidence of witness Jathalsingh regarding the Arya Samaj as inadmissible against the two accused, Chandarsing and Narainsing.

"WE ARE UNDERPAID."

The next witness was Capt. S. E. Taylor, 21-18, Royal Garhwal Rifles. He said that on April 24 he was officiating Staff Captain Peshawar Brigade. At 4-40 going to lines, he saw Capt. Tucker, the Adjutant, speaking to a certain number of N. C. O.'s Naik Haraksing, the accused whom he identified in the court, on being questioned by the Adjutant, had replied "in the army, we are underpaid and have no *Izzat*. India's army is for fighting India's enemies from without and not for shooting our unarmed brethren."

PLATOON OF 34 MEN.

After lunch the court martial examined two more witnesses. Havildar Goryasing in command of No. 1 Platoon of A Company, 2-18 Garhwal Rifles stated that at Peshawar his platoon consisted of himself and 34 other ranks. When at 3 p.m. he got orders that they were to proceed to the city and he fell in the platoon, four men were absent on account of fatigue and three were on other duty. Therefore 27 men fell in on parade. Witness then gave the order to move but with the exception of two riflemen, the rest, did not move. On the witness inquiring from them about their refusal, the accused Haraksing and Jotsing said they would not go, unless Platoon No. 4 went. Witness further corroborated the previous witnesses about the conduct of Platoons Nos. 1 and 4.

N. C. O.'S COMPLAINTS.

Tirloksingh, acting Subedar Major, was the next witness. He corroborated the previous witnesses about the happenings of April 24.

Later in the evening at the meeting held at the Garhwal Officers' Club, accused Bhimsing got up and complained about the conduct of Major Brunskill in the city the previous day. The N. C. O.'s had then told witness that Major Brunskill had been troubling them that morning and had "run in" a Subedar and a Lance the Naik and said: "We have not as much honour as a dog inspite of the wood work we have been doing." The Company Quartermaster Chandarsing had then said: "If the city people were around we will be ready but we are not prepared to kill children." Naik Harakshing accused had said that they were for the prosecution of Indians not for the destruction of Indians. They then all dispersed as it was rollcall time.

Subedar Jaising who was in command of No. 4 Platoon A Company 2-18 Garhwal Rifles, said at 10-30 a.m. he with his Platoon went to the Kabuli Gate, Peshawar City, under the command of Major Brunskill. They did not have a difficult time there, nor was there any difficulty about rations. At 5 p.m. under the Adjutant's orders they had their food and left the City at 6-15 p.m.

The next day, he was ordered to bring up A Company at 3-45 p.m. As witness did not see Nos. 1 and 4 platoons he went to find the cause of the delay. Havildar Goryasingh (No. 1 Platoon Commander) reported to witness that No. 1 Platoon refuse to march. Witness then went to Platoon No. 4 and harangued the men. The accused Havildar Chandar Singh was standing there. He told witness: "You go away. We are not coming." Then the accused Keshar Sing said: "I will not come." Accused Nos. 11 and 4 said they were not going to serve any more. Witness harangued the Platoon upon which most of the men said they refused to serve. Then L.-N. accused Bhimsing said to the witness, "If you speak any more we will shoot you."

Witness went to Capt. Chappel and reported to him. He returned to the lines with Lieut. Powell and Jamadar Nain Sing. They went and ordered Platoon No. 1 to march off but they repeatedly refused to obey the order which was given several times. They then went to Platoon No. 4 and met with the same disobedience of orders. The Platoon then broke off and wandered off in various directions without orders from witness. Capt. Chappell then went to where the men of Platoon No. 5 were sitting and there the accused Naik Keshar Sing said "We will not come. You can blow us from guns if you like." Capt. Chappell went on talking to the men and finally ordered the two Platoons to put their rifles and ammunition in the Kote. No one at that time obeyed the order. They then returned to the office and reported to the Officer Commanding.

Witness then described how the Garhwal 40 N. C. O's and all Officers had been summoned to, and were present at, the Officers' Club, and added that the accused L.-N. Bhim Singh had said: "We have no *Izzat*." He also complained that Major Brunskill had made the men fan him in the city. The accused Company Quartermaster Chander Singh had said: "We are not ready for killing young children and old people. The temper of these men witness said, was not satisfactory. They were discontented. The Subedar told each man to speak separately and this they refused to do. The meeting dispersed at roll call time.

CANADA'S GIFT TO BRITAIN.

General Wolfe's Statue.

LONDON, June 5.

Rugby.—Representatives of Great Britain, Canada and France attended in large numbers the ceremony of unveiling the statue of General Wolfe, which is a gift from Canada to Great Britain. The memorial occupies a commanding site opposite the Royal Observatory Clock in Greenwich Park. The ceremony was performed by Marquis de Montcalm who is a descendant of the French General whom Wolfe defeated at Quebec in 1759.

A message from the King was read in which His Majesty expressed to the people of Canada his gratitude for the act of generosity which had enabled so great an event in the annals of this country to be fittingly commemorated on the historic banks of the River Thames.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY OBSERVES GANDHI DAY.

Gandhi Day Celebrations: A mammoth procession passed through Hornby Road on Thursday. It was two miles long and there was perfect silence throughout the march.

R. T. C. SHOULD MEET IN INDIA.

A Madras Suggestion.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS ARBITRATOR?

MADRAS, June 5.

In a statement to the press, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachari, ex-President of the Congress, says that Government have had striking demonstrations of the strength of feeling in the country for free institutions and declares that unless statesmanship rises equal to the occasion, India will be lost to the Empire.

Opinion in India is unanimous that Dominion Status should be immediately established. He considers that the Round Table Conference should meet in India and its duty should be to examine minority questions, Indian States problem and the mechanism of the Indian Government.

He wants a guarantee to be given that British and other foreign interests in the country would be respected. Finally, he suggests that the arbitration on these questions by League of Nations should be accepted, if agreement is not otherwise arrived at.—A. P.

—:o:—

"DECCAN QUEEN" KNOCKS DOWN WOMAN.

Accident Near Lonavla.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, June 5.

An old woman of the cultivator class was injured by the "Deccan Queen" on the run from Poona to Bombay this morning. The train was four miles from Lonavla when the woman attempted to cross the line in front of it, and was knocked down. Dr. Naidu of Hyderabad, a passenger on the train, attended to her when she was picked up and stated that the only serious injury was to the woman's right arm which would have to be amputed at the elbow. She was taken to Lonavla and from there removed to hospital. The "Deccan Queen" lost thirteen minutes as a result of the accident, but made up six on the remainder of the journey, arriving six minutes late. This is the first mishap reported in connection with the running of this fast express.

Gwalior, June 3.—Mr. L. U Quraishey, Bar-at-Law, a local lawyer has been appointed by the Council of Regency as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature.—Free Press.

ACTIVITIES AMONGST FRONTIER TRIBES.

Haji Of Turangzai Gets More Support.

JIRGAH HELD UNDER "RED" BANNER.

SIMLA, June 5.

Some increase of unrest is reported among northern tribes on the border of N. W. F. Province. Armed parties of Utman Khels of Ambahar are reported to have reached the border of Peshawar District, northwest of Tangi village in Charsadda Tahsil. They have been joined by men of Pranghar and other villages of the tribal territory near the district border.

ULTIMATUM TO VILLAGERS.

On 29th May an ultimatum was delivered to the inhabitants of Pranghar to evacute their villages within 24 hours and to abandon their hostile attitude. As the ultimatum had no effect air action against Pranghar village was taken on June 3.

The Haji of Turangzai and his son are still in Halimzai and Burhan Khel, Mohamand country, contrary to the wishes of these sections

Their following is reported to have been increased by the arrival of contingents from Bajaur, though other parties are reported to have withdrawn on account of shortage of food. Air action against these concentrations continued at intervals during week.

MILITARY MOTOR BUSES AMBUSHED.

On 3rd June two motor buses hired by the Frontier Constabulary and returning empty from Subhan Khwar were ambushed on their way to Shabkadr Fort almost within the limits of Shabkadr village. The driver of the first bus was shot dead and the bus was wrecked and burnt. The driver of the second bus was badly wounded but the bus was only slightly damaged. As the residents of Gigiani quarter of Shabkadr village appeared to be implicated in this attack their quarter was searched on 4th June and arrests were effected.

There has been an increase of agitation in Tirah and considerable movement of Afridi tribesmen is reported.

JIRGAH UNDER "RED" BANNER.

On 27th May about 150 Afridis had collected in the vicinity of Tauda China, western border of Khajuri plain under the leadership of Said Alamar, Said Kabir, Said Badhsh and other Mullahs. On the night of 28-29th of May Nari Khwar post on Peshawar District border was fired on.

On the 28th of May a gathering of some 3,000 Kuki Khel Afridis with a "Red" standard collected in maidan where they were joined on 30th May by contingents from Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel and Kuki Khel sections. The combined gathering with 8 standards set out from Bagh on the same day. On the 1st June concentration was reported to have reached a point in Bara valley, about 15 miles from Peshawar District border, where a 'Jirga' was held for several days discussing whether or not to advance into the districts.

As a result of the 'Jirga' the gathering broke into two parties. The moderates and well-disposed elements stayed where they were while the Lashkar of "hostiles and "hotheads", continued to advance. A party of Zakka Khel numbering about 1,000 have since joined the latter and the advance continues.

BRUTAL DACOITY.

A particularly brutal dacoity is reported to have occurred at Adezai, a village about 15 miles south of Peshawar. The dacoits entered the those of a Sikh shop-keeper and decamped after killing three men and one woman. Another woman was also wounded by the gang who are reported to have been Afridis.

KOHAT QUIET.

Kohat District is reported to be all quiet Police and Frontier Constabulary have been withdrawn from Dera Ismail Khan, where the situation is now reported to be normal. The Madda Khel and Khiddel Khel tribes of Upper Tochi Valley who were responsible for the recent unprovoked attacks on Datta Khel and Boya posts have paid in full the fine imposed by Government. No further incidents are reported from Mahsud country. Wana Wazirs are all quiet.—A. P.

JUDGE'S ORDER TO LAWYERS.

Dacca Situation.

DACCA, June 5.

A large number of Hindus were arrested yesterday, most of them being subsequently released on bail. Streets are still deserted.

The District Judge has issued an order asking lawyers and litigants to attend court; otherwise their cases would be disposed of in the absence.

The President of the Bar Association replying has asked the judge not to do anything normal conditions return.

Not Even Provincial Autonomy.

LAW AND ORDER TO BE RESERVED.

What Sir Leslie Wilson Would Give To India.

LONDON, June 6.

Addressing a gathering at Carlton Club. Sir Leslie Wilson dealt with the problem of Indian constitutional advance. He seemed to visualise no more than a devitalised form of provincial autonomy as the next stage. He deprecated all attempts to secure support from the extremists and said that their friends in India that should be supported.

He said: "In every country in the world, there are certain people who are always your enemies and there is nothing to make them friends. It, therefore, seems to be a folly to attempt to reconcile Indian irreconcilables, but it is equally a folly not to help those who have been loyal to British Raj, although the position of a loyalist was a very difficult one.

NOT READY YET.

Sir Leslie said that he himself could not say anything definite about the future, because on one hand, he was told that India will be governed by Indians and was going to have Dominion Status and yet he knows India is not ready for Dominion Status. Therefore he was bound to sit on the fence.

Referring to the Indian assurance that till India was able to man her own services and Army, she would take help from England, Sir Leslie said the politically minded minority in India says: We will pay your Army, and your civil service; but we want to sit in the armchair of Government." But that position, said Sir Leslie, no British Government could accept.

NO TRANSFER OF LAW AND ORDER.

He did not believe for one moment at any rate that for many years to come it would be possible to transfer to the local Legislatures, the responsibility for peace and supreme control for law and order. Sir Leslie seemed to contemplate that contingency to be something in the nature of a calamity and declared: "It would be the worst possible thing if we dared to hand over that great element into hands that could not properly control it."—Free Press Beam Service.

ANGLO-VATICAN RUPTURE.

British Minister Leaves Rome.

GOVERNMENT CHASTISES HOLY SEE.

LONDON, June 5.

As a sequel to the dispute between the Church and State in Malta, the Foreign Office has issued a blue book of 95 pages embodying correspondence with the Holy see during the past 18 months. The blue book states that the Vatican has taken an action which constitutes nothing less than a claim to interfere in the Domestic politics of a British colony, especially by declaring that normal relations could not be resumed "as long as those who have disturbed peace remain in power."

It appears to His Majesty's Government that it is incompatible with friendly diplomatic relations that the Holy See should treat as "persona non grata," a minister (Lord Strickland) exercising executive functions in British territory in virtue of the constitution of that territory.

Meanwhile the British minister to Vatican has returned to England leaving only Church D'Affaires.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ATTACK VATICAN.

Commenting on this controversy the "Daily Telegraph" says:—"The essence of the affair is that for a long time the Catholic Clergy in Malta, has taken active and prominent part in the local politics as opponents of the Government. The Vatican has maintained the claim to dictate to the citizens how they shall vote, and will discuss nothing while Lord Strickland remains in office. These pretensions the British Government has refused in strong terms to tolerate and neither British nor any other Government could be expected to take up any other attitude.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

The "Times" says: The Correspondence really converges on the central point namely partisan ecclesiastical intervention in the civil affairs of a British dependency. The issue cannot be settled except by a comprehensive definition of the rights of Church in Malta. It is not permissible that foreign influence shall dictate who is or is not to be the head of the British dependency.

VATICAN'S ATTITUDE IMPROPER?

The "Manchester Guardian" says: Two main points arise, namely, the Vatican's personal objection to Lord Strickland and its refusal to allow free elections to be held. In both cases the Churche's attitude is improper and British Governments strong protest is fully justified, since position taken up by the Vatican entails claim to intervene in internal politics of a state with which it enjoys relations.—B. O. W.

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